

Senate Body for 65-Cent Minimum

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WEATHER

Partly Cloudy
And Mild
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker



★
Edition

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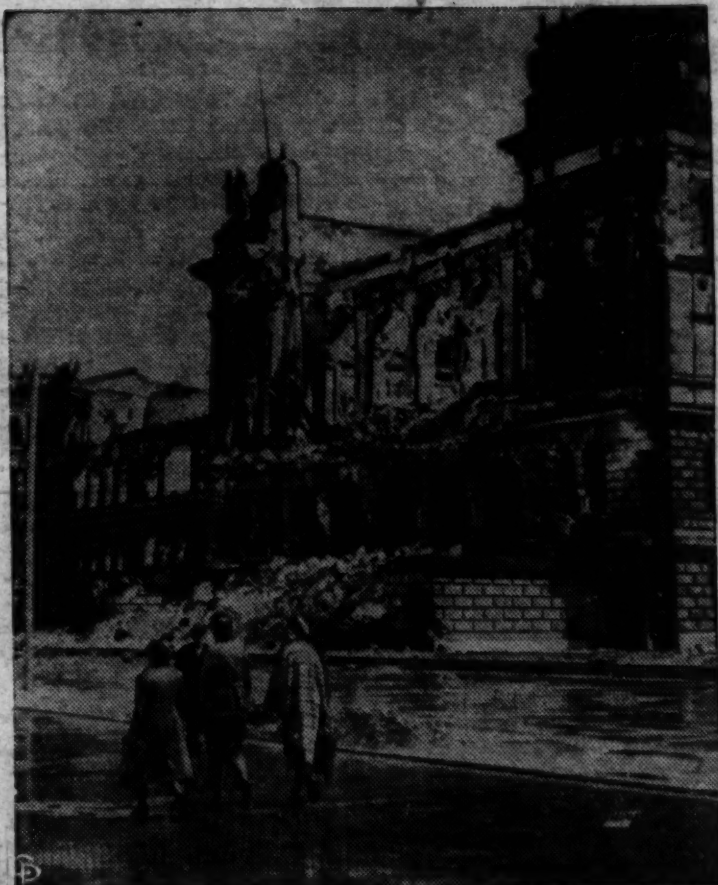
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TRUMAN, CHURCHILL ARRIVE IN POTSDAM 'Big Three' to Meet Today

Here's What the 'Big 3' Will See in Berlin



This is what the "Big 3" will see when they enter Berlin for their historic meeting. Truman, Stalin and Churchill will witness the destruction the combined arms of the USSR, Britain and the United States visited upon what was once a citadel of Nazism. Top photo shows the shell of the formerly imposing German Reichstag building. Left are the ruins of the Berlin University. Virtually all the buildings in Berlin shared the same fate under the terrific pounding of Allied war planes and later under the unprecedented mass of Red Army artillery, rocket bombs and planes. The gutting of the Reichstag was the second in fifteen years. The first was the provocation-fire set by Hitler's agents which resulted in the Nazi sweep to power and the famous Dimitroff trial.



BERLIN, July 15 (UP).—President Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived by plane today to join Marshal Joseph Stalin in a momentous Big Three conference, first since the end of the war in Europe and first since the President assumed office on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

At the talks, which open formally tomorrow, the chiefs of the three great world powers will discuss a broad range of European postwar problems including the securing of a lasting peace and urgent political and economic problems affecting many countries, including the shifting of boundaries.

All topics will be secret until President Truman reports to Congress on his return and Churchill reports to the British Parliament and public.

Newspapermen were barred from all meetings and the actual scene of the conference, at Potsdam 15 miles away, was as heavily guarded as were the sites of Big Three conferences when Europe was at war.

President Truman at 4:15 p.m. (10:15 a.m. EWT) stepped briskly down the ladder of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's new transport plane in which he had flown from Brussels after landing at Antwerp from the cruiser Augusta in which he crossed the Atlantic.

TRUMAN'S ENTOURAGE

With the President were Eisenhower, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, and Adm. William D. Leahy, Presidential Chief of Staff. Awaiting them was W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Also in the American delegation were Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S. Fleet Commander, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the General Staff, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Force.

Gen. Alexander Sokolovsky, deputy to Soviet Commander-in-Chief Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, and Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, Soviet commandant of Berlin, greeted the President and military honors were given by a band and an honor guard of the 41st Regiment, American 2d Armored Corps.

Churchill arrived at 6:10 p.m., five minutes behind schedule. He wore a colonel's summer khaki drill uniform. He carried a cane and jammed a cigar in his mouth as soon as he landed. With Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery he inspected his British honor guard.

Churchill had flown from the Merignac airdrome at Bordeaux. He had been resting at Hendaye, near the Spanish frontier of France, after a strenuous election campaign.

In the big British delegation which arrived in a series

(Continued on Back Page)

All Poland Unites Behind New Gov't Red Army

(This is the first of a series by our Moscow correspondent, who has just returned from an 11-day trip throughout liberated Poland).

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

WARSAW, July 15.—My visit to Poland coincided with recognition of the Government of National Unity by the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

I was in Cracow with a group of foreign correspondents when the news flashed, and the Anglo-American members of the group were lionized by crowds of enthusiastic Poles, overjoyed at the announcement.

Later, 36-year-old Premier Edward Osobka-Morawski, at his press conference here, paid tribute to the Soviet government as pioneer in recognition, and had a special word of acknowledgement for the United States.

When asked by a correspondent why he emphasized this, the Premier replied that the United States' intimation of recognition had been received earlier than Britain's.

The new government is settling down to work under conditions at once favorable and unfavorable. On the positive side, it can be said without any fear of exaggeration that Poland now possesses a national unity more embracing than at any

time in her long and turbulent history.

The day after my arrival in Warsaw I watched a mighty demonstration in Theater Square greeting members of the unity Government who appeared on the balcony of the shattered National Theatre.

An impressive march of fully 50,000 people followed, with demonstrators cheering Premier Morawski, Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gomułka, Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and other leaders.

Banners of the four main political parties and of youth organizations were well represented. And if the marchers cheered the government leaders, the latter showed they could cheer too when columns of soldiers and sailors swung smartly past the tribune.

HISTORIC EVENT

This was a historic demonstration. Pre-war Polish governments did not like popular demonstrations and banned many. Now for the first time the government, the people and the armed forces are demonstrating their identity of views and singleness of purpose.

A Polish friend whispered to me on the tribune: "This day will be remembered in our political annals as Unity Sunday."

Before the demonstration I attended a session of the Polish Socialist Party congress in the only sound public hall left in Warsaw.

About 1,000 delegates were in attendance, most of whom wore red

ties. Arrayed behind the platform, where Morawski and Jan Stanczyk were seated, was a guard of honor of young boys and girls each holding a red banner and smartly dressed in blue shirts.

Vice-Premier Gomułka, member of the Polish Workers Party (PPR), who was a guest speaker, dwelt on the unity achieved between the two parties during the dark days of German occupation. He received an ovation when he declared that still closer collaboration between the two parties is essential in the big job of building up Poland.

When I called at trade union headquarters, Adam Dolinski, general secretary of the Polish trade unions, informed me that union membership now stands at 700,000 compared to a pre-war membership of 600,000.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Craft unionism has now given way to industrial unions. Before the war, railroad workers were organized into 18 different unions. Now there is one for all railway employees.

Just now various unions are holding national conferences in preparation for the All-Polish Trade Union Congress to be held in September. Dolinski particularly stressed that delegates from Anglo-American trade unions would be welcomed to this congress.

"We want to establish close friendly relations with trade unionists abroad," he said, "and

would like them to come here to see what we are doing."

Trade unions are wholeheartedly behind the new government, Dolinski said in reply to my question. "As democrats," he added, "we are heartily proud of the government which has unified and consolidated all democratic forces in the country."

The police force is one branch of government from which the old personnel is rigidly excluded. During the years of occupation, the police and gendarmerie in their vast majority collaborated with the Germans.

Having abolished the old apparatus, the government is now recruiting a new, genuinely anti-fascist militia force from the membership of the four political parties, trade unions and the resistance movement.

In their overwhelming majority the followers of the former Home Army are loyally supporting the Government of National Unity. There are, however, very small gangs of fascist irreconcilables. Lacking the slightest shred of support among the population, they have degenerated into out-and-out bandits.

Robbery and often murders of peasant members of rural land commissions in outlying villages are the sole forms of struggle employed by these outlaws, who are rapidly being rounded up.

In Prague Speeds Exit

PRAGUE, July 11 (Delayed) (UP).—Soviet wagon trains, tanks and infantry moved through the streets of Prague today en route to the frontier far ahead of evacuation schedule.

Railways were crowded with Soviet troops boarding eastbound trains. There was a marked thinning out of Red Army uniforms in Prague.

The Soviet evacuation from their zone of occupation in Czechoslovakia was expected to be completed by July 15. American evacuation plans have not been announced here.

Meantime, civilian leaders were trying to organize a parliamentary regime under somewhat confused conditions. Both the Soviet and United States armies have military administrations in their respective zones, and a large part of the population still adhere to the occupation rules laid down during the German stay.

German-imposed licensing systems remain. The 11:30 p.m. curfew still is in effect but is not strictly enforced. On the credit side, black market prices have dropped. One gram of gold which before the war was worth 18 crowns and which jumped to 1,500 during the occupation, is back down to 500 crowns.

Food still is scanty by pre-war standards but some beer has reappeared, restaurants are opening and the Czechs are gay. Trains are running on schedule. Connections to Switzerland may be available in a few weeks.

All Czechoslovak political parties are unified on political procedure for seating a provisional parliament. Informed quarters said an agreement has been framed under which each party would nominate 50 members, making a parliament of at least 200 members.

CIO Hails FEPC, Pledges Job Fight

The CIO Executive Board hailed the fact that FEPC has been saved and pledged itself to fight for a permanent agency to combat discrimination in jobs.

'Daily' Street Sales Tonight

Gilbert Green, president of the New York CFA, yesterday urged all CFA clubs to mobilize for street sales of the Daily Worker tonight (Monday). His statement follows:

The Newspaper Deliverers Union strike is now in its second week. The strike does not affect the distribution of the Daily Worker and The Worker. But as a result of the strike, many news stands have decided to close. This is interfering with getting our press into the hands of the people.

But this is the time when the Daily Worker and The Worker must get to the people. We therefore call upon all clubs of the CFA to mobilize the membership for street sales on Monday night, July 16.

Clubs can pick up papers at 8:30 p.m. at the following depots:

BROOKLYN: 260 Fulton St.; 348 Flatbush Ave.; 1212 Kings Highway; 289 Utica Ave.; 21-66 86th St.; 4917 12th Ave.

BRONX: 125 E. 170th St.; 9 W. Burnside; 1 E. Fordham Road; 807 E. Tremont Ave.; 785 Westchester Ave.; 2700 Olinville Ave.

MANHATTAN: Papers will be delivered to all club headquarters.

If the strike continues, mobilizations for the Daily Worker will begin on Monday evening, July 16. Papers will be available at 8:30 p.m. at the same mobilization points.

1. Attention Big 3:

Did 'Surrendered' Sub Hide High Nazis?

MONTEVIDEO, July 15 (ALN).—Argentine anti-Nazi sources here this week expressed the view that the Nazi submarine which surrendered at the Argentine Mar del Plata submarine base on Tuesday had

landed Nazis escaping from Europe before surrendering. The sub's surrender, the exiles said, is confirmation on repeated charges that German submarines have been operating in Argentine waters.

Two facts are pointed to as substantiating the theory that Nazis were landed before the surrender: (1) The sub's surrender took place in Argentina. (2) The categorical denial by the Argentine Navy Ministry, issued within 24 hours of the announced surrender, that the sub was transporting Nazis and German officers.

Such a short time lapse is considered insufficient to establish such evidence conclusively and the suggestion is made that the Argentine regime may be attempting to hush up the affair.

This assumption is felt to be warranted by new documentation on the continued cooperation between the

Argentine regime and the Nazis. The radio program here of Patria Libre, Argentine democratic underground body, on Tuesday charged:

(1) In the last week in June the Spanish ship "Cab de Hornos" arrived in Buenos Aires with a cargo of Krupp guns. The landing area was surrounded by patrols and onlookers were cleared from the area during the unloading. The arms filled seven railway cars and were transported to the northern frontier of Argentina.

(2) A new organization, founded in Buenos Aires to help rescue victims of shipwrecks, has its real object to unload passengers from Spanish ships before the ships reach Buenos Aires. Patria Libre says these passengers are Nazis supplied in Spain with Spanish documents.

Both Argentine and Uruguayan newspapers express strong doubts about the submarine surrender.

3. Attention Big 3:

British Preparing Long Stay in Greece

British "security forces" in Greece are expected to extend their stay and even to increase their effectiveness, according to C. L. Sulzberger in yesterday's New York Times.

"The British," Sulzberger wrote, "are now the main force patrolling the northern frontier, where many Bulgarian border guard units are appearing, sporting hammer and sickle insignia. Skirmishes between the forces . . . are not infrequent."

The British action takes place against this background:

1. Greek government terror in defiance of the Varkiza agreement is on the increase. Eleven more ELAS supporters were sentenced to death Saturday and nine to life imprisonment for their military ac-

tivities during the British intervention last December.

2. The Yugoslav Ministry of Information, according to a Tass dispatch, revealed that more Greeks and Macedonians are fleeing to Yugoslavia from Greek Macedonia where they are being terrorized by fascist-royalist troops. More than 20,000 have already sought refuge.

3. Maj. Gen. Mosiu, Chief of Staff of the Albanian Army, countered Greek provocations in the Epirus area by declaring: "We will not allow anything that belongs to us to be torn away."



Two-millionth ton goes up in the Superfort "Goin' Jessie," to come down on Wakayama, Japan. Sgt. Earl Dowling of South Point, Ohio, adjusts the fuse before take-off from Tinian.

2. Attention Big 3:

Urge Truman Put Franco on Agenda

President Harry Truman has been requested to place the issue of Franco Spain on the agenda of the Bib Three conference, with a view to ending the diplomatic relations between the Franco regime and the

democracies which still maintain them, and paving the way for the restoration of a democratic republican government in Spain.

This action was proposed in a telegram by the Friends of the Spanish Republic, together with 12 other national organizations.

The communication points out that the action taken by the United Nations conference in barring Franco Spain from admission to the World Security Organization makes inevitable the further action suggested. Without it the resolution adopted in San Francisco will be without practical meaning, it is pointed out.

SIGNERS

Signatories to the request were William L. Shirer and Freda Kirchwey, in behalf of the Friends of the Spanish Republic, which they head, and J. George Seedman, president, American Business Congress;

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, chairman,

Americans United for World Organization;

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary, Church Peace Union;

Bishop Lewis O. Hartman, chairman, Committee for Spanish Freedom;

James Patton, president, the Farmers' Union;

Dr. L. M. Birkhead, director, the Friends of Democracy;

Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People;

Elmer Benson, chairman, Executive Council, National Citizens' Political Action Committee;

Robert W. Kenny, president, National Lawyers' Guild;

Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman, Union for Democratic Action;

Gloria Gordon, secretary, United States Student Assembly;

David McElvy White, secretary, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



Chicago citizens support the National Maritime Union's campaign against the war bonus cut. Outside the War Shipping Administration office, where an NMU picket line marches, Phyllis Porgram signs a protest card to President Truman. Left is Joe Babin, Chicago organizer of NMU. Looking on is NMU member Jimmy Phelan.

Fruit Retailers To Close Today, City to Act

The strike of fruit and vegetable retailers in Brooklyn, scheduled to begin today, may turn out to be fairly widespread despite earlier reports that it would flop.

Chief reason for this is that many retailers are anxious to take a vacation which they have hitherto been unable to do for fear of competition. The strike, called by the Associated Fruit Merchants of Brooklyn and Queens, will, they feel, give them the opportunity to close for a week or two.

Mayor LaGuardia said yesterday in his regular weekly broadcast that the city would establish distribution centers for food should there be a widespread closing of stores. Local 338 of the Retail Clerks' Union, to which the clerks in the affected stores belong, announced yesterday that it would demand that all clerks be paid in full for time lost in the closing.

ATTACK ON CEILINGS

Chief purpose of the strike, as far as its leaders are concerned, is to remove price ceilings from fresh vegetables and fruits and to prevent Mayor LaGuardia from signing the Sharkey bill to increase penalties for price violators.

Squeezed by the black market practices of the wholesalers, the retailers have been passing the illegitimate prices of the black market on to the consumer. Should the Sharkey measure become law, this practice will become dangerous.

While some retailers are anxious to direct the fight against the wholesalers, leaders of the association have been silent about any action in that direction. They maintain they cannot cooperate with OPA to eliminate black market wholesale practices because of fear of blacklist by the wholesalers. They have shown no indication of a desire to use their organized strength to fight the wholesalers.

What the lifting of price ceilings would mean was indicated by the Mayor in his broadcast. He cited the case of snap beans, the price ceiling of which was removed by OPA on the basis of the fact that the supply was plentiful. No sooner was the ceiling taken off, the Mayor said, than the wholesale price jumped from \$3.55 per bushel to \$7.

French to Scrap Guillotine

PARIS, July 15 (UP)—The French Government has decided to replace the historic guillotine with a more modern and humane device and has asked the American Government for information on instruments and methods of execution, it was announced today.

News Workers Vote To Continue Strike

Over 2,000 striking news deliverers voted yesterday to continue their walkout until the publishers agree to arbitration of outstanding differences. The decision was taken at an overflow meeting at Webster Hall.

In his report to the meeting, President Joseph Simons of the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, which is conducting the strike, reiterated the Union demand for an impartial board to arbitrate as the condition for return to work.

The meeting cheered when informed by Simons that he had conferred with the Negro Labor Victory Committee, which consists of 100 CIO and AFL affiliates, and had been assured the cooperation of the Committee in combating vicious publisher efforts to recruit Negroes as strikebreakers.

Yesterday's Worker story on the Negro Labor Victory Committee plans for fighting these strike-breaking efforts was read from the platform.

Confirming the report at the meeting, Charles Collins, executive secretary of the NLVC, said yesterday that he and other leaders of his organization had met with Simons on the strike. He revealed that Simons informed them that stories that the Deliverers Union was Jim-crow were false. The union's Negro drivers, he had been assured, enjoyed the same rights as the other members and a Negro is sergeant-at-arms of the union.

Collins said the union told him that discrimination against Negroes was practiced by the publishers and that if Negroes were hired as drivers or helpers they would be readily admitted into the union.

At the Webster Hall meeting, strikers were informed that the affiliates of the Allied Printing Trades, including the Mailers and Typographical workers, had assured them that any effort of publishers to

move trucks by scabs would result in an immediate walk-out. Union officials are scheduled to meet with the Allied Printing Trades officers today. The printing officers will also meet with the publishers.

A message of support from the New York Newspaper Guild also met with an ovation. Guild members are scheduled to meet this week to consider aid to the strikers.

Members of the union in need will receive \$15 a week strike benefits for the duration, leaders announced. All assistance from other unions, financial or otherwise, will be gladly received, these leaders told the strike meeting.

They also stated that the publishers have made no direct approach for arbitration, despite reports to the contrary. They maintained that the only reason publishers have refrained from making such an approach was that they were anxious to break the union.

Answering Mayor LaGuardia's back-to-work appeal, which the Mayor repeated in his regular Sunday broadcast yesterday, speakers urged that he get after the publishers for violating the law by hiring children to sell papers in a strike-breaking move.

Chief point at issue in the demand for arbitration is a three percent welfare fund for which the workers are asking.

Two Italian PW's Escape Camp Shanks

Two Italian prisoners of war escaped yesterday morning from Camp Shanks, on the Hudson River, it was announced today.

Pepper Report Asks Wage Boost, Hits WLB Policy

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In a hard-hitting report critical of War Labor Board policy on low-paid workers, a five man Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee today recommended that Congress go on record as favoring 65 cents an hour as the minimum below which WLB "shall consider any wage substandard."

Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) is chairman of the subcommittee which submitted its unanimous report to the full Labor Committee. Others signing the report were Senators Elbert Thomas (D-Ut.), James Tunnell (D-Del.), Robert M. LaFollette (Prog-Wis.), and George Aiken (R-Vt.).

In addition to urging approval of Senate Concurrent resolution No. 11 setting a 65-cent minimum for WLB, the subcommittee report also proposed speedy action on amendments to the Wage and Hour Act to broaden its cover and raising the 40-cent minimum statutory wage.

CITES INDUSTRY PROFITS

The subcommittee was decidedly unimpressed by arguments that industry could not meet an increased wage bill of approximately \$761,000,000 a year resulting from a 65-cent minimum.

The report pointed to profits of \$24,200,000,000 in 1943, the guarantees of continued postwar profit in tax legislation and the elimination of overtime pay now beginning to take place as reasons why industry can afford the increase.

The report estimated that the saving from overtime pay would "be substantially greater than the total cost of adopting a 65-cent minimum wage."

BLAST PROSPERITY MYTH

Blasting the myth of wide-spread war prosperity among all workers, the sub. committee said:

"Despite the relatively high level of wartime wages, millions of American workers and their families are today forced to exist on earnings insufficient to provide even the barest minimum standard of living consistent with health and decency."

"More than 2,000,000 of the 23,000,000 workers in private non-agricultural employment, exclusive of domestic servants and professional workers, are today earning less than 40 cents an hour. More than 5,000,000 are paid less than 50 cents an hour, and 10,000,000 or more than one-third of all workers, receive less than 65 cents."

The subcommittee found that some 3,000,000 out of 13,000,000 manufacturing employees were paid less than 65 cents an hour in April, 1944, including lumber, textile and clothing and even the rubber and electrical equipment industries where one-fifth or more of the labor force was paid less than 65 cents.

The report declared on the basis of available family budgets drawn up by experts the 65-cent figure is "an extremely conservative, if not inadequate, figure from the standpoint of affording a minimum standard of living."

TESTIMONY OF WORKERS

Basing itself on actual testimony from low-paid workers on their own problems, the report said:

"Substandard rates of pay have meant poverty, ill-health, and degradation for millions of American citizens. Witnesses before the subcommittee graphically described the privation and suffering to which they have been condemned by earnings of 40 cents and 50 cents an hour."

"Malnutrition, sickness, insufficient medical care, poor housing, inadequate clothing, bare homes, limited education, meager cultural and recreational advantages, continuous struggle and lack of opportunity are characteristic of the lives of these Americans who are not receiving a living wage for their toil."

The subcommittee found that rising living costs during war fell "with much greater severity" on low-paid workers than on other groups in the population.

Low-bracket workers spend most of their income for food and clothing, which even the Bureau of Labor Statistics concedes went up by 40 percent. The report cites the view of labor spokesmen that these two items went up 70 percent and that the over-all increase in living costs of low-paid workers is at least 60 percent.

SCORES WLB

The report stated that WLB policy in tackling the substandard wage problem "has thus far been one of hesitancy and irresolution."

WLB action in fixing a 50 cent minimum, despite recommendation of several regional boards to set a 65 cent minimum, was termed "purely arbitrary" and "not based on any survey of minimum needs."

The WLB practice of deducting substandard wage adjustments from increases under the Little Steel formula was described as "illogical and inconsistent."

The report declared that increases in wages of substandard workers "cannot lead to inflation" and would have the effect of improving the prosecution of the war and of mitigating the danger of postwar crash.

"The present proposal is an immediately practicable step in the direction of assured purchasing power, and one which must be taken now if it is to be fully effective," the report said.

Cop Caught Scabbing in News Strike

By NAT LOW

A New York City policeman out of uniform was caught early yesterday loading 2,000 copies of the Sunday News into a laundry truck outside the strike-bound News building.

The cop, a Negro, shield No. 9829, was nabbed by strikers at 2:30 Sunday morning as he was pulling away from the Daily News Building with his scab sheets. When surrounded by pickets he made a number of threatening gestures and then revealed his police shield.

After the strikers confiscated his papers the scab cop was escorted into the Daily News Building by other members of the force who had come over to the surrounded truck.

That was the last the strikers saw of him.

The scab cop was originally spotted earlier in the evening at the New York Journal-American building on South Street where he was attempting to load his laundry truck with copies of the Hearst sheet. But there, too, he was stopped and the paper confiscated. This was at midnight.

The cop drove a truck owned by

the Warwick Hand Laundry and Dyers Co. of 147 W. 57 St. The license plate on the truck bore the number 314-090. The strikers are going to investigate the business of a cop using a truck owned by a laundry.

The strikers, who have begun to see through the racial provocations of the employers, will press Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine for an explanation of this entire affair.

Most strikers interviewed by the Daily Worker before their mass meeting at Webster Hall yesterday, were convinced the use of a Negro policeman was not simply acci-

dental.

Said one, "We are not going to be provoked into hating the Negro people for this because we know this is just a trick of the bosses to split us. It's an old trick, too."

Another striker added, "They have been trying to create race riots for two weeks now by paying Negro kids to sell scab papers. Where are they getting these Negro kids and how much are they paying them? And why was this scab cop a Negro? Was he forced to try scabbing? That's what we want to know?"

And that, too, is what the people of New York will want to know.

Wounded Veterans Win Right to Use Boardwalk

Wounded veterans have won the right to the city's boardwalks. Park Commissioner Robert Moses has announced that wheelchairs for invalids will be permitted there. Signs now posted on city boardwalks prohibiting all vehicles except baby carriages will be changed, Moses stated, to read:



Holes in their helmets are compared by three Marines swapping yarns on Okinawa about what happened. The lucky fighters are (left to right) Corp. Alvin J. Adler, Cincinnati, O.; Pfc. Dorence L. Van Sant, Jasonville, Ind., and Corp. Lerner Counts, Albion, N. Y.

PROHIBITED USE—ANY VEHICLE EXCEPT BABY CARRIAGES AND WHEELCHAIRS FOR INVALIDS.

The fact that city boardwalks were being denied to disabled veterans was first brought to the public eye by the Staten Island Advance and the Daily Worker. The case which brought the issue to the fore was the ruling some weeks ago that a group of disabled veterans from General Halloran Hospital, Staten Island, could not use the boardwalk at South Beach.

Veterans' and labor groups protested. Moses first defended the ruling, cited Halloran Hospital officials themselves, but has finally had to change his attitude.

Whenever veterans, under the sponsorship of responsible military authorities, desire special use of city recreational facilities, Moses declared, the Park Department will give its full cooperation.

Thunder Storm Blitzes London

LONDON, July 15 (UP).—Memories of the German blitz were revived for London last night and early today during a five-hour electrical and rain storm that sent lightning playing around the city almost continuously and caused at least two deaths.

The storm was described as the worst since 1927. Vivid lightning in mauve, blue-white and green streaks and sheets lit the city almost continuously from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m.

specifically demand indictment of Mrs. Taylor's rapists.

She said the immediate task of the committee is to raise funds for printing and for circulating throughout the South 200,000 pieces of literature on Mrs. Recy Taylor's case. Assemblyman Hulan Jack, 112 E. 19th St., is treasurer of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor.

Captain of Negro Unit Raps Bilbo's Fascism

Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, author of *Deep River* and chairman of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, yesterday made public a letter from a white captain commanding a Negro combat unit in Europe characterizing Senators Eastland's and Bilbo's anti-Negro statements as "typical of the kind of fascist thinking I have seen and fought against for two years."

He wrote, in part: "All my commissioned service has been with this outfit. We have had many occasions to be scared, one and all. We have had casualties, and none of our casualties will see home again. I am writing to you in the name of these dead heroes whose records of service to their country are being besmirched by the white-supremacy stalwarts, the poll-tax filibusterers and the advocates of the inalienable right of mobs to lynch human beings."

He added that in a case like Mrs. Recy Taylor's, abducted and raped by six white youths at Abbeville, Ala., 10 months ago, and whose attackers have never been indicted, "you don't only compromise democracy, but you prostitute it."

"We have felt here that the fight for a greater democracy was being carried forward by such organizations as the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor—that such an organization, fighting for justice for a young woman who might have been married to one of these men who died for democracy," he wrote, "showed a growing and greater democracy for all."

He said he hoped that when the war ended "most soldiers will agree that the absolute equality existing on the battlefield can and must become a part of our national life."

Miss Buckmaster, in releasing the letter, said the committee had received similar expression from every theater of war and from every State in the Union. Most letters, she said,

Plan Clubhouse to Ease Race Tension

By EUGENE GORDON

The 30th Precinct Coordinating Council recently collected about 60 boys on each of two day Patrolman William Lambert took them to the baseball game at the Polo Grounds.

The council embraces white and Negro community leaders and specially trained members of the Police Department.

The boys taken to the ball game were about evenly divided between black and white.

"At the ball game the white boys and the colored boys sat together, conversed with each other and laughed and enjoyed the game together," Lambert said.

He, Patrolman Donald J. Kiernan and I sat yesterday in the back room of the 30th Precinct station, 152 St. and Amsterdam Ave., talking about the youth problem of that area. The Daily Worker, a few days previously, had carried a story titled "Kids Run Wild on Upper West Side."

WHITE BOYS' STORY

I had just returned from an interview with some of those youngsters, having first shown them the story and asked their opinion. I was now telling Lambert and Kiernan, both of whom work with the Coordinating Council, what I had learned.

I had found the boys—these were members of the white group—

bouncing a ball off the side of an apartment house at the northwest corner of 152 St. and Broadway.

Some among them recognized me from the previous interview. They ganged around to make their beefs about wanting the abandoned old hospital at 152 St. and Riverside Drive as a clubhouse and to complain that "the colored boys" jumped them whenever they went east of Broadway.

Matters would be better, however, if they had better playground and indoor play facilities, they said.

"You've got fine playgrounds down on the river, at the foot of this very street," I reminded the boys. "Why don't you go down there and play?"

A tall youth said that that playground was built for kids. He added, incidentally, and was backed up by a loud chorus, that he objected to the Daily Worker's referring to them as "kids." He said he was a man. He seemed about 17 years old.

One of the boys said another thing that griped them was that old dame on the second floor of the building off which they had been bouncing their ball. She, it seemed, made their lives miserable.

Looking up, I saw an attractive young woman observing us. She called down that I should come up and get the other side of the story.

The lady of the second floor met me at the entrance to her large apartment and showed me in. Her

Change the World Life Went on Without the Press

by Mike Gold

SOME newspaper people have the illusion that without their reporting and editorializing the whole blaring show of life and politics would close down. Bang! like a frizzed-out skyrocket, or a motor short of gas! Long ago I used to be a young squirt of a newspaperman myself, and shared some of this romantic feeling.

I can remember how a \$32-a-week reporter would snub the Mayor and sass the town's plutocrat and feel generally superior to the world of junk he saw and reported, though heaven knows why; he was but a poor tramp with little security.

Newspapermen are sensible today, and see more clearly their relation to the universe. The Newspaper Guild has introduced reality as well as better working conditions into the "game." Only newspaper worms that do dirty stoolie work on the Daily News and World-Telegram keep up a shabby pretence of "romance." The newspaper owners, of course, are terrifically romantic about newspapers. You break their romantic hearts when you are sordid enough to talk about wages.

In the recent strike of the newspaper deliverers it's been a bore to hear the tear-jerking speeches and patriotic appeals of the newspaper priests of the Golden Cal.

THEY are fighting, as I understand it, against the principle of trade unionism, and over a sum of \$150,000 which the workers wanted for the sick fund. Something material like that, but the millionaire publishers have hollered as though somebody raped their Statue of Liberty.

Free speech! The rights of the people to news! The war wives and mothers craving information! All the sacred things of American life were being desecrated by the strike, it seems!

Now I don't know the facts of this, maybe foolish strike but I do know that the newspaper owners are just the same old gang. As usual where labor is involved, they wrap their greed in the folds of the flag, and speak in the name of an America they love only the way a farmer loves his milk-cow, or a cannibal his meat.

As for the public, the publishers are wrong in asserting that any great hunger for newspapers has been evidenced. Life went on beautifully without the Times, Journal, News or Mirror. It even went on better without papers, if you will accept my word for it. The town looked somehow saner all through the Great Famine. The people loved, sang, ate and did their daily duties.

No dirty old millionaire was shrieking in their ears all day with sensational headlines. They were not being whipped into war on the Soviet people, or filled with slander and hate of the Roosevelt family, or the labor unions, or the Negro.

SINCE the majority of New York papers are enemies of democracy and spread disorder, division and fascist cynicism, the city was in better mental health while these papers were absent from the newsstands. I'd bet a big buffalo that the famine resulted in more production in our factories, in fewer accidents on our highways, lots of cheerful talk in homes and restaurants.

Life could be so beautiful were there no N. Y. Daily News, World-Telegram or other fascist sheets. We could have so much freedom in America if there were less free speech for Dirty Willie Hearst and Joseph Goebbels Patterson.

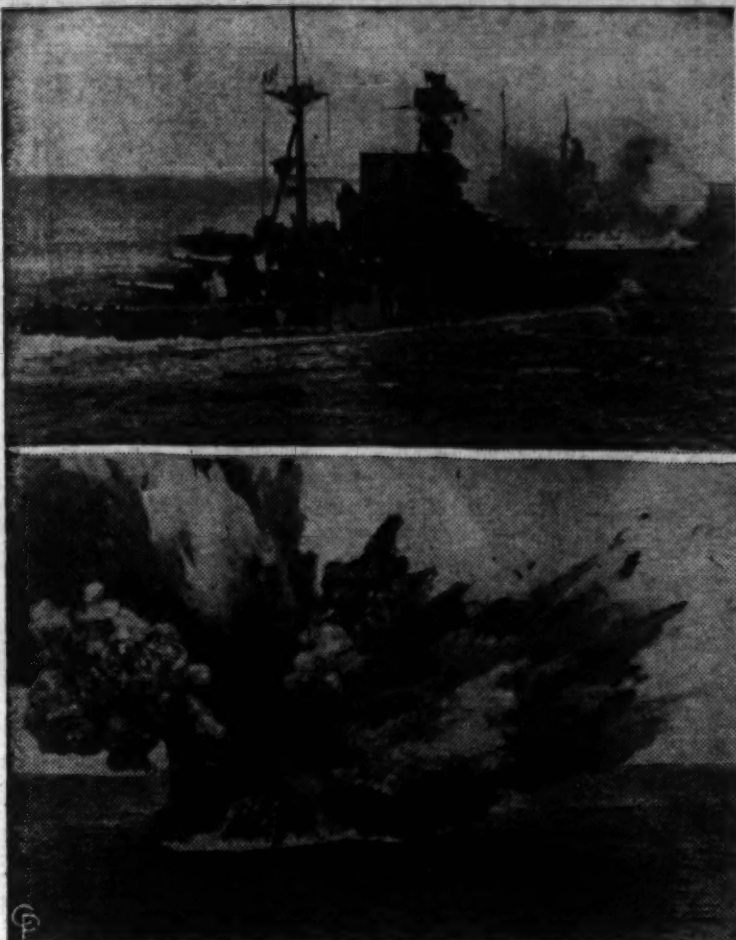
In the private city I am building I believe I will not permit any newspapers at all—even the good ones. Everyone will be asked to read slowly and lovingly at least one great book a year. The news can come briefly and calmly over the radio. As for recipes, comic strips, editorial comment, columnists, etc.—all the hash and wonder of a daily, that will go on, but in private. Anyone with such low tastes will be allowed to make it his hobby. But this doodling has no worth as a public institution, and makes for stupidity and vulgarity. The newspaper must go. And Truth will prevail!

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Death of H. M. S. Barham took place early in the war, but Britain has just released photos showing explosion caused by torpedo 200 miles west of Alexandria. Eight hundred and fifty-nine officers and men were lost.

Sen. Ferguson Spurs Poles Against Soviet

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, July 15.—Senator Homer Ferguson, junior partner of Sen. Vandenberg from the Wolverine State, invited the reactionary and pro-fascist elements of Polish Americans here to continue their disruptive and un-American activities on the Polish question at a rally here attended by about 1,000 persons.

Taking on the mantle of Vandenberg, who evidently couldn't very well come out and say it, Sen. Ferguson spoke of "moral principles of justice and right," and declared that "Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Romania as well as Poland are not resurrected unless we have faith in the future and continue to fight."

It was clear that this "supporter" of the Charter envisaged it as a weapon against the Soviet Union.

This he made clear later on when speaking about Poland's place left open in the charter, he said: "God grant that there will be a free Poland, and until there is, you don't want it to sign the charter if there is going to be any hypocrisy about a free Poland."

With him was a real Who's Who of Polish reactionaries and pro-fascists, who fumed and spouted their anti-Soviet and anti-United Nations' poison.

FIGHT CHARTER

T. Machrowicz, leader of the Polish American Congress in Michigan called the charter a "weapon of appeasement," and called for a fight against it.

In Sen. Ferguson's own presence, and pleasing to him, was passed a resolution in which it called recognition of the Polish government a "betrayal of the first and most valiant and faithful ally," by the Big Three "and particularly the action of our own Government in condoning such methods and actions."

Another Republican politician in the Polish community, John B. Sasnowski protested against "the friendliness of our government with Communist Russia, which not only wants to flood all of Europe with

Heads Broadcasters

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UP).—Justin Miller, of Los Angeles, an Associate Justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals, has been selected president of the National Association of Broadcasters, it was announced tonight.

Report Memo on Postwar Germany Kept From Public

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President's directive on the treatment of Germany, laying down in explicit language what must be done to achieve a so-called tough peace, still is being held up. Re-drafted after the late President Roosevelt's death, its publication has been prevented to date by the State Department. With the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., its fate has now become a question mark.

It is true that the policies behind the directive have been accepted, but not publicly pronounced. It is also true, however, that they were accepted only after a knock-down drag-out fight between the Treasury Department, led by Morgenthau, and the State Department.

Time and again after an open slugging match with the State Department over the question, Morgenthau has taken it directly to the President and won his point—first, with President Roosevelt, then with President Truman.

Of late the State Department has been going along reluctantly, but the policies nevertheless have been emasculated on the other side, for the most part, it is reliably learned here. The soft-peace crowd in the Army and State Department still want to preserve a strong Germany.

A notable exception is the taking over by the Army of the I. G. Farben plants—and that was the work of the Treasury. Even this, which has been applauded vigorously by anti-fascists here, could result in the opposite of the Morgenthau-Roosevelt policies if it were applied incorrectly.

If Farben is allowed to keep on producing and build up its plants under Army auspices, only to be turned back to Farben if the soft-peace boys win, it would be far more useful to Germany in plotting a third world war than if the plants were carted away to other countries or blown up.

The invaluable work being done by trained finance investigators interviewing the German industrialists under arrest, digging into records of cartels, amassing data showing the war guilt and the financial connections of leading German industrialists is being done by Treasury people there.

What will become of such men as the Treasury's foreign funds control director, Orvis Schmidt, in view of reports here that few officials will remain in their posts after Fred Vinson takes over Morgenthau's job is a matter of speculation. Schmidt left his work heading up a staff of



MORGENTHAU

BYRNES

investigators in Germany to fly over here to testify before the Kilgore committee on Germany's war potential. He now has returned.

UNKNOWN QUANTITIES

With a new man, James P. Byrnes, on top in the State Department, and a new man in the Treasury, both of them unknown quantities so far as the treatment of Germany is concerned, anything may happen, unless the public, particularly labor and progressives, demands a full carrying out of the Morgenthau policies in Germany.

One thing is virtually certain: Byrnes and Vinson are not going to fight with each other. Who will be the dominating influence remains to be seen—but people close to the situation in Washington hope it will not be Byrnes.

A reactionary Southerner who as head of War Mobilization steadily favored industry interests over labor, who acted as a bottleneck instead of an expeditor there, Byrnes simply is not trusted on foreign affairs. From other sources, moreover, have come authentic reports that his reports on what happened at Yalta were strictly of the horse-trader variety.

It is reliably learned that the reason Morgenthau wanted badly to stay in his job, was to see the plan

for the treatment of Germany well under way. Even if correctly initiated, however, it will mean constant fighting and vigilance on the part of the public for years to see that German industry is not turned back to the cartels who before the end of this war began planning a third, as testimony before the Kilgore committee showed.

After Truman succeeded to the Presidency, Morgenthau sought an audience with him within two or three days after Roosevelt's death, it is reliably reported. He said in effect he had heard that he was to be asked to go. Truman denied it. He asked him to stay.

Morgenthau then laid his cards on the table. He said plainly he would stay but only if he were assured that a real anti-fascist peace were enforced against Germany, or words to that effect. That was the only thing he wanted, he said. Truman said he wanted it just as much as Morgenthau did, and that he would back him to the hilt in it.

But once he had decided to put Byrnes in State, he had no choice but to get rid of Morgenthau. Byrnes and Morgenthau are mortal enemies, have had bitter fights for years. Early in the war period one broke into print, a fight over the tax program, which Byrnes lost.

Vinson's position on Bretton Woods, the tariff, unemployment insurance, and his general viewpoint on taxes up until the present have been progressive. However, his recent quarterly report as head of the Office of War Mobilization would take care of incentives for industry but fails to spell out any relief from the present tax which soaks the poor. In any event his point of view in foreign policy is pretty much unknown, but any wholesale replacement of staff will be regarded suspiciously here by persons who want to see the German war-making industrial potential eliminated.

Communism, but the whole world."

Sen. Ferguson's appearance at this pro-fascist and un-American rally only a few days after the recognition of the Polish government by our country, and his incitement against the Charter and the Soviet Union should be considered as the opening gun of Republican reaction to rally all fifth column elements in an offensive of anti-Sovietism and against the ratification of the charter.

The anti-Soviet and anti-democratic Poland rally was organized ostensibly in the memory of Ignace Jan Paderewski and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski by the reactionary Central Citizens Committee, and supported by all fascist Polish elements.

UE Upstate Rallies Members To Fight Wage-Cutting Drive

SYRACUSE, July 15.—Mass action by the full membership of every local union is essential to avoid "depression" living standards, according to the executive board of District Three, CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. In a statement yesterday on behalf of the district's 60,000 members, the board called for demonstrations and other activities to win full employment, a 20 percent wage increase, and a 65 cents national minimum hourly wage.

The rank and file can not be satisfied with idle resolutions and wishful thinking, Edward Landy, district executive secretary, said in a report on reconversion. Labor is the target of a three front attack, he added: the drive to raise prices, lower wages and destroy unions by anti-labor legislation.

The need for local unions to become active in the forthcoming mayoralty campaigns was underlined. Agreement was reached that local unions should give active support to all progressive candidates, and wherever possible, to Democratic candidates. Local unions, it was decided, should see to it that the program for full employment at high wage levels becomes the main issue in the elections.

The meeting was sharply critical of the "do nothing" policy of the government and government agencies who have no plan for reconversion, but have adopted the attitude that labor competition among industry would itself solve the current layoff problem.

Stressed was the need for a solution to the problem of securing materials for those plants who are ready to reconvert; the need to plan for the scheduling of necessary layoffs in tight labor areas instead of in areas already hit by cutbacks where labor is over-abundant, and wherever possible to provide adequate notice of cutbacks that would allow for the tapering off of layoffs and time to start reconversion, to avoid mass labor dislocation.

Special discussion was given to the question of government owned plants, with the Board recommending that no government owned plant be sold to private operators unless a guarantee is obtained that full production be maintained under union conditions, otherwise the government should operate the plant.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch anti-labor bill was scored strongly by the meeting as a measure designed to render the Wagner Act useless and to destroy labor organization,

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Quick Victory in Asia—How?

SOME deep thinking is taking place in the homes of American families these days on the problem of defeating Japan. Millions of our soldiers are returning from victory in Europe. Some of them will return to civilian life, but hundreds of thousands will go on to finish the fight in Asia. The threat of a triumphant German and Japanese combination has passed. Victory is certain in the Pacific, and therefore the question naturally arises: how can the war be shortened? How can it be finished with the least possible loss of life? Equally important, how can the job be done so thoroughly that it will not have to be done all over again 15 years from now?

The defeatist Senators are well aware of what the people are thinking. Senators like Edwin Johnson of Colorado, or Homer Capehart of Indiana are resuming their campaign to scrap the unconditional surrender policy. They seem to favor the defeat of Japan. They appear to be interested only in shortening the war. But in reality, they betray their desire to preserve Japanese imperialism just so long as that imperialism knuckles under to the United States and is ready to be a "policeman of Asia" against China and the Soviet Union.

More cautious than Capehart or Johnson are columnists like Mark Sullivan and Walter Lippmann. They also suggest that the unconditional surrender policy be eased up while the problem of whether to destroy Japanese militarist fascism should be left for later. The very fact that these different figures all deal with this problem shows that the actual approach of the government is still undecided. Unless the American people understand the issues clearly, there are very real dangers that we may be cheated of a genuine victory.

Shorten the war? Yes, everyone agrees. But simply scrapping the unconditional surrender policy would encourage the rulers of Japan to fight still harder, just as the Nazis tried. They will figure that the United States is weakening. They will thereby rally their own war-weary people. Instead of actually shortening the war, such a course will make it longer and harder.

But there are many ways to shorten the war in Asia without giving additional power to the Japanese militarists. These involve a series of measures which the State Department has so far rejected. That's where the real trouble is.

Chinese Unity Vital

Unity of the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang, for example. Imagine what a help it would be to our own American boys if there were powerful united Chinese armies in the field on the mainland of Asia! Imagine how much help the Chinese Communists could give us (beyond the great job they are doing now) if arms and materials were shipped into the strategic areas which they control! Instead of training a handful of Chiang Kai-shek's divisions, which are intended to foment civil war in China, our government should be pressing for a democratic coalition in China, pressing Chiang Kai-shek to abandon his civil war projects and unite with all Chinese democrats for an all-out offensive.

Imagine also the help we could get if the peoples of Asia were given a perspective of their own liberation. There are millions of fighters in India, in the Netherlands Indies, in Indo-China and Burma, who have been striving for their independence. They want to fight alongside of us the way the peoples of Europe did. Who liberated Paris, or Athens, or Rome, or Milan? It was the resistance movements of Europe, with our help, of course. These same movements are there in Asia. What are the United States and Great Britain doing to arm them?

Finally, Americans must think deeply on the kind of Japan which the Capeharts and Johnsons have in mind. They want a reactionary Japan, with the Emperor on his throne, with the feudal-capitalist corporations sitting firmly in the saddle. They want the same kind of Japan as Germany was after the first World War, the kind of Germany which produced Hitler 15 years later.

But what would that mean for the United States? If Japanese imperialism is permitted to retain its internal power, then coupled with the remains of fascism in Germany, let no American think that our country could not be menaced again. Surely the Senators who don't want to uproot the cartels and German trusts are not reliable advisers on how to defeat Japan.

Unconditional surrender, plus a plan for mobilizing the people of Asia, plus the perspective of shattering the foundations of Japan's imperialism—this is the three-fold policy which our people must insist upon to speed victory, and to make that victory a final one.

GRASPING



Political Scene

The Battle for FEPC

by Adam Lapin

ONE phase of the fight for FEPC has ended in partial victory. FEPC did not win enough funds to do an adequate job, but it did get \$250,000. Now the second phase of the fight opens—the fight for a permanent FEPC. And this is perhaps a good time to review the significance of what has happened so far.



One question that will have to be cleared up is the role of the Republicans on the FEPC issue. There is no doubt that the Republicans will make a major attempt to capitalize on the fight. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, who has actually been opposed to an FEPC with compulsory powers, laid the basis for this by making a half-hearted gesture at calling for cloture during a stormy Senate night session.

And Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has condemned the compromise of \$250,000 as a betrayal of FEPC. He said he thought it would have been better if FEPC had received no funds at all—which seems to be a peculiar standpoint for one who claims to have been interested in saving the agency.

Morse is astute enough to admit that the Republicans didn't really live up to their campaign platform pledge to support FEPC. But he adds that the record of the Republicans was so much better than that of the Democrats.

Now the fact of the matter is that the GOP record is nothing to write home about. Certainly Republicans did not show any indignation or fight when Senators Bilbo and Eastland were filling the Congressional Record with unspeakable slanders of the Negro people. And leading GOP Congressmen cooperated actively with the poll tax Democrats in the attempt to kill FEPC.

Republicans and Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee voted to eliminate funds for the agency on the ground that a permanent FEPC bill was pending. And in the Rules Committee where the permanent FEPC bill was bottled up the GOP Congressmen played political footy with their poll-tax friends. The

committee was evenly divided six to six, with the four Republicans voting for FEPC.

But the deadlock could have been broken a couple of times when poll tax Congressmen were absent. Instead, they reached a gentlemen's agreement not to force a vote and actually stayed away themselves to balance the absenteeism of the poll taxers.

And, of course, there is the plain fact that even after the Senate voted \$250,000 for FEPC half a dozen Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee voted against this pittance. The truth is that the Republicans cooperated in preventing FEPC from ever coming up for a record vote in the House.

But what complicates the situation and makes it possible for the Republicans to make political capital is the equally plain fact that the record of administration leaders on the FEPC issue was little short of disgraceful.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley had no stomach for a real fight with the poll tax Senators. And it was he who started FEPC down the toboggan slide to a \$250,000 appropriation. There was no real reason why FEPC could not have won at least \$500,000.

Rep. John McCormack, majority leader in the House, actually appeared before the Rules Committee on one occasion to support the demand of the Appropriations Committee for a rule which would make an amendment to restore FEPC out of order. He did change his attitude a bit later, but never enough to become a real fighter for FEPC.

The attitude of administration leaders was that here was an unpleasant issue that involved them in difficulties with Southern Democrats, and that the sooner it was disposed of any way at all the better. There was no feeling of responsibility to the Negro people and other minority groups.

It is true, of course, that Presi-

dent Truman did send a strongly worded letter to Chairman Sabbath of the Rules Committee urging action on the permanent FEPC bill. But Truman did not commit himself on the more immediate and urgent issue. He did not demand an appropriation for FEPC.

In short, Truman handled himself with his usual political finesse. He made a play for Negro support with his letter to Sabbath. But he did not get into any serious difficulty with the Southern Democrats, who are winning new positions of prominence in his cabinet, because he failed to fight actively for an FEPC appropriation nor did he demand that his leaders in Congress do a real job.

Substantially the same pattern of administration tactics has been in evidence on the issue of unemployment compensation. Truman and other officials have come out for it—but they have not made a real attempt at getting action in Congress to the point of risking friction with conservative Democrats.

This kind of business looks like good politics. It leaves Truman in a position where he is friends with everybody. But in the long run it is sure to be profoundly unsatisfactory to labor and the progressive forces. Truman's fences in Congress are still intact after the FEPC fight, but it might be a good idea for the administration to begin mending its fences out among the Negro people.

The fact is that neither administration leaders nor the Republicans can claim credit for the partial FEPC victory. The credit goes to the Negro and labor organizations that put the heat on Congress, and to courageous progressives like Rep. Marcantonio who made a real fight. This combination did the job. It will no doubt have to do many other jobs if the 79th Congress is to pass any important progressive legislation.

Worth Repeating

SCORING ANTI-SOVIET EDITORIALS and news stories, Bishop James C. Baker, head of the California area of the Methodist Church stated, according to a news report in the Los Angeles Times of June 16: Humanity stands at a critical point at the crossroads of time, and it behooves us to credit all nations with good intentions. To accuse Russia of insincerity in her desire to help establish and maintain peace, in view of her leader's statements before and during the conference, and the pacific attitude and actions of her representatives, is a betrayal of the spirit and hopes of the peoples of all nations.

CPA Discussion Page

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your Contributions to Communist Political Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Practical Effect of Opportunist Policies

By ROSE WORTIS

AS I reread the historic letter of Comrade Foster addressed to the National Committee a year and a half ago, in which he unsuccessfully tried to steer us away from the policies of opportunism and revisionism, one question kept pounding at me: how could we so thoughtlessly have disregarded the basic truth embodied in that document? How could we have ignored the warning of the most outstanding and tried leader of our movement, who is intimately associated with the struggles and the aspirations of the American workers for the past half century?

The only explanation that I can offer is that our departure from the basic principles of the class struggle also led us to an underestimation of the role of Comrade Foster and undermined his authority in our movement.

A large measure of the responsibility for this rests especially with the old-time trade union Communists in the leadership, including myself. We have gone through many struggles and because of our contact with trade union comrades we were in the best position to test the application of our policies in life.

I cannot say that I was altogether unaware that some comrades had reservations with regard to our policies on the manpower question, our insistence on boosting labor-management committees which existed only on paper, our acceptance of "free enterprise," the no-strike policy in the postwar period, etc.

Our trade unionists were often compelled to depart from the accepted policies to retain leadership among the masses. Thus the compelling pressure of class interests made our practice at times better than our theories. Had we paid more attention to these misgivings troubling the minds of our comrades, we might have realized much sooner that something was wrong with our basic policies.

Had we not been blinded by our false theories we would have seen that class peace was a one-sided proposition, not only as a postwar perspective but during the war itself. Even the anti-fascist employers in the fur industry where we have the powerful Fur and Leather Workers Union fought tooth and nail against granting concessions to the workers. The capitalists in the camp of national unity never for a moment forgot their class interests. In the last elections many who supported Roosevelt's foreign policy were in the Dewey camp, determined to expose with all their might the Roosevelt-sponsored reform program. The bourgeoisie defeated the \$25,000 income limitation, while millions of workers in the textile industry, foundries, etc., remained on a very low wage level. The decision of the War Labor Board to raise the minimum wage of the textile workers to 55 cents affected more than 4,000,000 other workers who were receiving less than the 55 cents minimum during the unprecedented war prosperity.

The U. S. Department of Commerce figures on corporate profits before taxes show that in 1939 profits amounted to \$5,400,000,000 and in 1942 rose to \$18,800,000,000, an increase of 248 percent. Other sources show increases of from 272 to 300 percent. Wages and salaries on the other hand, taking 1935 to 1939 as an index, increased by 86 percent by 1942, and in other cases 56 percent. These figures include the high salaries of corporation officers, and the 1942 wage and salary increase was spread over 26 percent more workers.

Since the main basis of our policy was not to fight for restrictions on

the monopolies lest this disturb national unity, we had no program that could mobilize the masses to fight the profiteers. Our failure sufficiently to expose the greed of the monopolists helped the bourgeoisie to retain its prestige among the people despite the fact that they turned the blood and tears of the nation into profits.

We built up the illusion that full employment in the postwar period was to be taken for granted. Because of this, the workers, including our own comrades, were unprepared to cope with the present layoffs. The main basis of Reuther's strength in the Auto Workers Union flows

CPA Members

ALL MEMBERS of the CPA are urged to attend their meetings and participate in the discussion and vote on the Draft Resolution and on delegates to the State Conventions.

We call upon all members to immediately pay up their dues through the second quarter and convention assessment.

from our incorrect evaluation of the role of the automobile corporations.

Made Utopian Appeal to Capitalists

I would like to express my full agreement with the resolution of the National Board, both in its outline of policy and in its correction of the very serious errors that we had been making.

Our incorrect policy was based on the assumption that the capitalist class would follow an "intelligent" and correct path, because of logic and because we pointed out that it was to their economic interests to do so. But what Comrade Browder might see as the correct and proper path for them is not necessarily what they would consider the proper path. In fact, it would be strange if they would. Our approach is based on the interest of the nation and of the working class and farmers who make up the bulk of the nation, while the approach of the bourgeoisie is themselves—their profits and, as important, their political state power to be able to continue their profits.

Our position was based neither on Marxism nor on reality. We have seen many examples of situations in which capital will sacrifice their immediate economic interests for long-range political goals; the "sit-down strike of big capital" in 1938; the sell-out of France by capital in order to keep down the French workers; the abandonment of bourgeois democratic reforms in the South after the Civil War; and the widespread opposition of industrialists in Oklahoma and Arkansas to the development of an Arkansas Valley Authority, in spite of the economic gains that would come from it, because of the fear of what they label "collectivism."

This policy led to the situation where our main approach and appeal was being made to the bourgeoisie to "act correctly," instead of to the working class and its allies to struggle for the correct policy. Like the Utopian Socialists of the 19th Century, we appealed to the capitalists to "do what is right." This characterized our whole approach to the NAM and to the most dangerous and fascist-minded monopoly capitalists.

In Oklahoma, for instance, we prepared a pamphlet on the postwar economic future of the state, which, while correct in its objectives, put the main reliance for achieving them, not on the workers, farmers and Negro people, but on the industrialists of the state.

We were also led into an avoidance of political struggle. Browder's statement that Roosevelt was more correct than we were in opposing centralization of the war economy, because capital opposed it; and his caution against any criticism of President Truman are but two ex-

amples of the dangerous extremes to which we went.

There are two points in the resolution that I think need to be strengthened. In the section dealing with the prosecution of the war against Japan, there should be a clear and sharp call for the war with Japan being developed as a coalition war. This, like the question of the second front, is a political question primarily. That section of American capital that wants an outright program of rampant American imperialism is pushing the war in the Pacific as an 'American' war, not wanting the forces of China, India, Burma and the Malay States strengthened. The way in which the war is fought will help to determine the outcome of the war, the number of American lives spent and the development of democracy and independence for the colonial peoples of Asia. It is from this same group that the demand for a negotiated peace, a "Far Eastern Munich," comes. The other point in the resolution that I think needs to be strengthened is the question of American-Soviet relations. It will be around the fight for this that will center the fight for the realization of the perspective of "many generations of peace."

In correcting our policy, and in all future policy, we must avoid the danger of going to extremes. In the period of the struggle for the people's front, we neglected for a while the necessity of education for socialism. While our policy on this during the war was correct, we must reject Browder's analysis that the question of Socialism must not be raised because the subjective factor of the readiness of the people for socialism is missing. It is precisely because of this that we, the proponents of socialism for America, must conduct this education, to change this subjective factor. Our education for socialism can be conducted in such

When the public members of the War Labor Board, to the consternation of the entire labor movement, rejected the revision of the Little Steel formula, our trade union comrades were advised to go along with the President on the ground that any further struggle on this issue at this time would jeopardize his foreign policy and shift the fight to new grounds. This approach was not conducive to a militant struggle on the wage question. It was tantamount to putting a damper on the fight.

Comrade Browder's proposals that we give private industry a chance to provide full employment so that

if they fall we will know where the responsibility rests may sound logical in the abstract, but is dangerous because it creates illusions and leaves the masses unprepared to meet their problems.

The whole policy of class peace was based on the assumption that collaboration with the Soviet Union, the urge for foreign markets would dictate a cooperative policy on the part of big business toward labor at home.

The experience of the world labor movement were at variance with our perspectives. Extension of foreign trade in capitalist countries prompted the bourgeoisie to give concessions to a small section of the more highly skilled workers, but this was always done at the expense of the less skilled and unorganized, and the workers of the more backward countries. Collaboration with the Soviet Union is no guarantee for progressive internal policies. The same week that the San Francisco charter was signed, the Military Affairs Committee came out with a vicious attack against the Communists. Efforts are now being made in Congress to revive the Dies witch-hunt under Rankin's leadership.

The automobile corporations are planning extensive trade with the Soviet Union, but the Automotive Council is also planning to reduce the volume of production, increase sales prices, so as to build up a vast army of unemployed to undermine the living standards of the workers and smash the union.

We must use all our influence to strengthen friendly cooperation between our country, the Soviet Union and other democratic nations. The best guarantee for advancing such relations is a powerful labor movement and a Communist Party in position to influence the foreign and domestic policies of the nation.

The National Committee resolution correctly sounds the danger signal against the concerted drive of the reactionaries to shackle the labor movement through the introduction of the Ball-Hatch-Burton bill in Congress, the conspiracy to kill the FEPC and the legislation on reconversion.

Platts are under way to create a wedge between veterans and the labor movement, to inflame race prejudice. The employers are consciously using reactionary AFL officers to instigate jurisdictional disputes between AFL and CIO to discredit the labor movement and alienate labor's allies. Our rosy postwar perspectives weakened the vigilance of the labor movement against such attacks and encouraged complacency even on the part of the Communists, from whom the workers have learned to expect foresight and leadership.

Time and again Comrade Foster called our attention to the urgent need of labor unity to meet the postwar period. But our optimistic outlook for peaceful class relations caused us to underestimate the danger of the split in labor's ranks.

The arbitrary dissolution of the industrial and shop branches seriously weakened the progressive forces in the AFL at a time when thousands of new workers, free from the reactionary craft ideology, joined the AFL and could have been mobilized in a campaign for labor unity.

The entire membership is looking toward our state and national conventions in the expectation that we will correct our political and organizational policies, strengthen the leadership by including some of our best mass workers from the shops and trade unions. This will guarantee that the Communist movement in our country will fulfill its historic role.

Doesn't Think Browder to Blame For All Mistakes Made in Past

I do not think it is fair to blame Comrade Browder for all our past "mistakes." If mistakes they were—which I very much doubt—we all agreed to change our policy for the duration of the war, which I think was wise.

Browder is a brilliant man. I have admired his writings and his speeches ever since I became a member of the party. And we have gone places with Browder. It seems

to me we achieved more politically under his leadership than during the whole history of the CP.

To change our methods does not mean that we have to change our principles; Lenin and Stalin did it many times. Stalin still does. I like to see things accomplished, not just plodding along, worshipping a dogma.

I should hate to see Earl Browder leave the party.

AGNES AANES.

Warns of Anglo-Soviet Rift Unless Greek Crisis Solved

By DAVID RAYMOND

(David Raymond is diplomatic editor of Reynolds News, organ of the British Cooperative Movement. He is making a tour of the Balkans and central Europe for his newspaper and Allied Labor News.)

ATHENS, July 15 (ALN).—In Athens, one self-evident truth stands out: Greece is the rock on which Anglo-Soviet relations can either be wrecked by a wrong policy or be given the endurance of the Parthenon itself by wise statesmanship. For this reason it is difficult to see how the Big Three can avoid considering the Greek situation at their Berlin meeting—any more than they could avoid ultimately reaching an agreement about Poland, which was never as dangerous as Greece as a potential battleground.

RUMORS OF PUTSCH

Athens is buzzing with rumors of an impending royalist putsch, of mass arrests, etc., but the government has denied reports in the Athens Communist paper that the army has been ordered to stand by. Observers who have been here longer than I have say, "In Greece there is never smoke without fire."

The extreme rightists here do not trouble to conceal their belief (which is also their hope) that an Anglo-Soviet war is inevitable. Some of them speak as if this clash is simply a matter of months.

Greece has a number of territorial claims, some of which are legitimate and could justly be conceded by the peace conference. But

Greeks Here Ask Big 3 Help

The Greek American Council yesterday urged that the Big Three meeting at Potsdam hammer out a democratic solution of the Greek crisis by applying the Crimean decisions in Greece.

In messages to President Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin, the council called for "a Greek government representative of all democratic elements and an inter-allied commission of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain to supervise a speedy plebiscite and elections."

"In countries where the Crimean decisions were applied, democratic solutions have been

achieved," the messages added. "But the Crimean decisions have not yet been applied to Greece, and thus fascist reaction there provides a focus of infection for all Europe, for provocations in the Balkans and for undermining the peace of Europe and world security."

"Only the immediate application of the Crimean decisions to Greece can end fascist terror there and reestablish order and stability. The solution of the crisis in Greece, whose heroic people from 1940 on fought valiantly in the world anti-fascist struggle—is the moral criterion of what the United Nations can do."

these acquire a different and an ominous significance when associated with all this open talk about a war against Russia or against the Slav world, and with the royalist clamor for British military help in the occupation of southern Albania, which the Greeks call northern Epirus.

Despite a categorical denial by M. Zakythanos, the Press Minister, that Greece intends the forcible occupation of southern Albania, the present tension, coupled with charges and counter-charges broadcast daily from Athens, Sofia and Belgrade of massacres and terrorism along the whole northern frontier from the Adriatic to Thrace, carries the danger of warlike incidents if nothing is done to relieve the situation.

PASSIVE TO PLOTS

The Greek government is probably as embarrassed by the royalist clamor as are most British officials I have met here, but so long as royalist quislings continue to rule the roost in many departments of the armed forces and the police, it cannot avoid the criticism that if it possesses authority it is failing to use that power.

At the murder trial last week of members of ELAS, the Greek resistance movement, one prosecution witness admitted quite

plainly that he collaborated with the Nazis against the resistance—but he still occupies a post in the army.

The campaign against Foreign Minister Sophianopoulos because he voted against the admission of Argentina at San Francisco and because he is reported to have had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and Gen. Smuts regarding the possibility of widening the Greek government may provide an interesting test of the government's attitude to this royalist pressure.

Sophianopoulos is reported to have been recalled from London, where he intended to remain for some days, and royalists say confidentially that when he arrives he will be for the high jump.

The Left is now urging that a general election for a Consultative Assembly should precede a plebiscite on the monarchy. Their reason for this is that they believe such an election would be free from the red herring of Britain's help being dependent on the King's return and would thus give a fairer reflection of the people's will.

That the following of the EAM remains strong is shown by the recent trade union elections in which, carried out by secret ballot, the Left won a majority.

French Jail Indo-Chinese For Demanding Democracy

SYDNEY, July 15 (ALN).—Indo-Chinese workers brought from Tonkin under contract with the New Caledonia Nickel Company before the war are suffering brutal beatings and jailings, news of which has been kept from the government and people of France by censorship.

The first uncensored report which just reached Australia from French Caledonia reveals that many Tonkinese are languishing in jails at Camps Est and Vouville because of their democratic convictions.

In a letter to the French governor of New Caledonia, the internees stated: "If you are punishing us savagely under the pretext that we are Communists and that we asked for the freedom to which we are entitled then, slaves as we are, we tell you quite frankly it is no more criminal to be a Communist than a Christian."

WANT TO FIGHT JAPAN

The letter demands the right to come under French laws and to fight against Japan. It also demands the freeing of all Indo-Chinese jailed without trial. A similar request was sent to the commander of American forces in New Caledonia.

A recent decree of the New Caledonian Government granted free right of residence to Indo-Chinese, Indonesian and other workers brought in as indentured laborers

for five year periods. Right of residence apparently does not include civil liberties, and right to work at regular wages is not considered by the law.]

Screen Office Pact Signed

After prolonged negotiations and a War Labor Board decision, Local 1, Screen Office and Professional Workers Guild, signed a new contract covering 2,000 workers of film company home offices. Covered are the offices of Loew's-MGM, RKO Radio Pictures, Columbia Pictures, 20th Century Fox and Paramount.

Members of Local 1, a United Office and Professional Workers affiliate, ratified the contract, which is retroactive to July, 1944, and in some cases as far back as October, 1943.

The pact sets a precedent of uniform job classifications and salary rates more in line with industry-wide practice and the WLB's area rates. Some 100 job classifications in 29 grades are established. Union security is improved and a grievance machinery is established. Also seniority and discharge protection and severance pay up to 12 weeks are provided.



Line forms on the left, and it's only 6,742 miles to free beer, dancing, girls at Chicago Stadium, announces this sign put up on Okinawa by GI Joker. —U.S. Coast Guard photo

FOREIGN BRIEFS

All Paris Out for Bastille Day

Paris celebrated the 156th Anniversary of the storming of the BASTILLE with a tremendous parade climaxing the 4-day Estates General of the French Renaissance. "We want a sovereign assembly," was one slogan carried by marchers who oppose De Gaulle's hypocritical insistence that sovereign powers to an elected assembly would constitute "dictatorship." Other demands were: "The people's voice must be heard;" and "A firing squad for Petain." Many participants were dressed as the "sans culottes" and "tricoteuses" of the French Revolution and bore portraits of Robespierre, Danton and especially Marat, "friend of the people." The Estates General, which brought grievances of the people to the government's attention, took an oath similar to that proposed by Mirabeau at Versailles 156 years ago: "The French people remains master of its destiny." Mayor LA GUARDIA broadcast a warm Bastille Day message to France. . . . Former Premier Edouard HERRIOT is against abolition of the undemocratic French Senate, demanded by resistance groups.

Chile's President, Juan Antonio Rios, petitioned the Franco Government for the reprieve of Jesus de MONZON, Basque patriot leader and former Governor of Alicante and Albacete Provinces, who has been condemned to death. Basque exiles in Chile and Chilean Deputies Cesar Godoy Urrutia and Alejandro Rios Valdivia thanked President Rios for his initiative. A mass meeting to save Monzon, organized by the Spanish-Chilean Commission for Aid to Spain, was supported by the Confederation of Chilean Workers (CTC), the Santiago Radical Assembly, the Alliance of Intellectuals and the Professors Union. . . . Falange-type anti-Semitic propaganda is increasing in COLOMBIA, according to the Bogota daily, Espectador. . . . Five shifts were made in the Venezuelan cabinet.

CLOSED MEETING
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Election of Delegates to State Convention
All Members Urged to Attend

Dr. Juan NEGRIN, last Premier of Republican Spain, arrived in Mexico. . . . The Franco Government is backing a pastoral letter sent out by the Archbishop of Valencia forbidding holding of hands in public, mixed bathing, modern dancing, and feminine apparel which "too plainly marks the lines of the silhouette and permits exposure of the major part of the calf of the leg."

HUNGARIAN authorities will demand the right to try some 24,000 Nazis who guarded labor camps in Hungary and also two German generals—Priessner and Woehler—who are responsible for much of the country's destruction. . . . A Soviet radio commentator charged that Hungarian newspapers minimize the importance of democratization of education, thus falling down on the job of rooting out "fascist contamination" among the youth. . . . Davis Zaslavsky in Pravda called Clare: Boothe LUCE "Goebbels' disconsolate political widow," hitting her "hysterical fascist fulminations."

ITALY declared war on Japan to give proof of her will to fight aggression and imperialism wherever they challenge the United Nations. . . . The POLISH Provisional Parliament (National Council of the Homeland) will meet in Warsaw July 21-23. . . . A committee representing BERLIN's remaining Jews (5,000-6,000 as against 200,000 before 1933) is asking privileges for the Jewish population as victims of fascism. Committee spokesman Dr. Erich Zwilsky, warned that the Nazi poison of anti-Semitism has bitten deep into the German people and that the Jews can still "feel the animosity of the Germans."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight Manhattan

"THE PATTERN OF SOVIET POWER." . . . Harold Collins will review Edgar Snow's new book on the Soviet Union and related items from the week's news. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16 St., at 8:45 p.m.; 50c.

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Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Compare Clare Luce
To Ezra Pound

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I see Lucy Wilks Booth—excuse me, I mean Clare Booth Luce—is still trying hard to show her imperialist “friendship” for the Soviet Union. Her talk, in its way, is as treacherous as that of the notorious Ezra Pound, who actually sold out. Why don't people of that kind stop their dangerous talk? Is it because some people are still only too eager to listen?

L. H.

Thinks Vet Homes
Need Going Over

Somewhere in Virginia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to give an outline as to what is happening in some of the veterans' homes. We are fighting against fascism, but you have something near it in some of these homes, which are a sort of military prison.

B. B.

Indictment vs.
Pinky Rankin

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

After a meeting last night, a group of ten of us discussed the question of Pinky Rankin. We reached the following conclusions: (1) It is obvious that although the strip had many beautiful girls, it was very much lacking in political content, and could have been used in any other newspaper. (2) That in the past two weeks there has been an attempt to have the pendulum swing the other way with the result that it is no longer a cartoon, but an attempted editorial. (3) That it is really bad technically since Dick Floyd stopped drawing it, and extremely confusing, and we frankly do not know what it is all about.

H. S.

Criticizes Minor's
Characterization

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your issue of Saturday, July 7, Robert Minor had an article which started off by saying that there are 96 Bilbos in the United States Senate. If Mr. Minor expects to have unity with progressive U. S. Senators like Guffey, Myers, Mead, Wagner, Hill, Pepper and others, he is certainly not attaining that objective by characterizing all Senators as Bilbos, particularly when the same issue of the newspaper carried a photograph of an insulting letter written by Senator Bilbo to a N. Y. girl. No doubt every liberal Senator would take offense at the characterization that the Senate is composed of 96 Bilbos. Such a loose analysis of the Senate behavior on the FEPC filibuster can only merit condemnation.

SYLVIA STRAUSS.

Pinky Rankin
Gets a Wallop

Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Several friends and myself all agree that it would be less offensive to stop Pinky Rankin suddenly with no excuses than go on offending even the minimum requirements of your readers.

We like comic strips, but desire something a little more clever. How about it?

M. W.

Sees Unity Vital to Austrian Workers

LONDON, July 15 (ALN).

Austrian workers must be prepared for hard times and must be ready to meet their problems by “hard work,” Johann Boehm, chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Federation and a member of the provisional Austrian government stated recently.

In the first issue of *The Austrian Worker and Employee*, published in Mid-June, a copy of which has just reached here, Boehm stressed that “there is no easy way” to achieve “worthy conditions for human beings.” He declares that a “strong united trade union organization” can do this and that it will be done “with the energy innate in the Austrian working class.”

Government Minister Ernst Fischer, declares, writing in the same issue, that “it was the misfortune of the working class and the entire people that the working class was split and not even able as trade unionists to form a firm democratic fighting bloc.”

“The fact that in Austria today Socialists, Communists, Catholics and adherents of no party have united in the ATUF,” he added, “is the first real step towards working class unity. By that step, workers and employees have proved that they realize the present tasks and take an active part in the work of reconstruction.”

ATUF vice-chairman Alois Wein-

berger, a Catholic, pointed out that trade union reconstruction has been carried out extensively and that the workers are enthusiastically flocking into the trade unions.

Second vice-chairman Gottlieb Flala, a Communist, wrote on the responsibility of Austrians who fought on Germany's side and pointed out that the Austrian people are bound to have a feeling of deep

gratitude towards the Allies. All of the articles indicate the extent of unity among the Austrian workers.

In order to assist victims of the Nazi terror, an organization named “People's Solidarity” has been formed. It is made up of representatives from the trade unions and from all the anti-fascist political parties. The municipality of Vienna and the provisional government

have donated large sums of money to the group and a special postal stamp has been issued, the proceeds of which are to go to the organization.

Launch Cruiser

KEARNEY, N. J., July 15 (UP).—The 6,000-ton U. S. S. Juneau, second cruiser to bear the name of the Alaskan capital, was launched here today.

Says Mistreatment Embitters Negro Service Man

CINCINNATI, July 15. — Walter

White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System here that Negro soldiers whom he met in the Pacific told him of their disappointment and dissatisfaction over continued practice of “those racial theories they were supposedly fighting to destroy.” The broadcast was approved by the Army and the Navy.

White cited the cases of a white Marine who, “without provocation, heckled and fired upon Negro Navy base camps on at least four occasions.” Negroes who were forced to defend themselves were later charged with unlawful assemblage and rioting.

“The point I wish to make,”

White said, after reviewing other similar cases, “is not of such clashes which race prejudice has unfortunately caused in many theaters of war. I want to personalize the corrosive effect of ignorance, bigotry and proscription.”

He charged that the spirits of many Negro soldiers had been adversely affected.

“The perilous effect of such manifestations of race prejudice,” White declared, “extends beyond the American Negro to the natives whose aid we need now in winning the war.”

There was a brighter side, however, he said, referring to performances of the 93d Division, commanded by Gen. Dunkel, the role of Negro GIs in constructing roads and airfields, and of Negro troops' handling thousands of tons of sup-

plies close on the heels of invasion troops.

He said that many white men in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps now realized that “the problem of race is neither a sectional nor a national one in the United States, but, increasingly, an important world problem.”

“Men cannot be quite the same again in their opinions of each other when they have seen their comrades die for an ideal commonly held,” he said, adding that it was “iragic that it took a war costing millions of lives and billions of dollars to teach us this lesson.”

He estimated that, to date, 180,000 men have died “for each of the 991 pages of Mein Kampf” and that 300 men, women and children have died for every word in that infamous volume.

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LOW DOWN

Monday Morning Roundup; Re Rain, GIs, Dodgers

By Nat Low

Yesterday's rain certainly kicked a lot of money down the drain. With the Tigers (and Hank Greenberg) scheduled for a twin bill with the Yanks at the Stadium and Satchel Paige's Kansas City Monarchs facing the New York Cubans in two contests at the Polo Grounds, there may well have been close to 90,000 fans attending both games had the sun come out.

Not that I'm shedding any tears for Larry MacPhail or the Yankee management. But it did rob the baseball public of a fine afternoon's entertainment. The blow to the Negro League was much worse, of course, than that suffered by the Yankees. The Yanks do quite a rushing business all season long—but the Negro clubs have only one or two really big days a year in New York—and yesterday was to have been such a one.

They may be able to bring Paige and the Monarchs in again later in the campaign—but for the hard-pressed Negro clubs the loss of \$30,000 or \$40,000 is particularly severe.

There is going to be a strange baseball game played at Dexter Park July 25. This contest, which has been arranged by the Disabled American Veterans organization, will feature maimed and crippled GIs of this war who have suffered amputations.

One of the teams is named the Flat Tires—signifying those men who have lost a leg. The other team, the Broken Wings, will be made up of men who have lost an arm.

The prospect of seeing such a game may sound morbid, but I assure you it is anything but that. It is a very definite part of the rehabilitation program in which these men are being eased back into civilian life.

The very fact that they can name their teams the Broken Wings and the Flat Tires testifies to their splendid morale and their desire to make as speedy an adjustment as possible without tears or platitudes.

It will be a contest very well worth seeing in that it will be an expression of the continued fighting spirit of these heroic GIs who helped rid the world of Hitler Germany.

Leave it up to the Dodgers to make all kinds of baseball history. Now it's a triple-header with the Boston Braves to be played Aug. 3 in the Beantown!... The screwball affair will consist of the game regularly scheduled for that day, a second tilt rescheduled from a rainy day and the final innings of the suspended June 17 game.

You'd think that would be the very first triple header ever played, eh? Well, then you really don't know Brooklyn.

On Sept. 1, 1890, Brooklyn's Superbas won all three games of a triple header from Pittsburgh.

Mike Jacobs must be all excited this morning. Maxie Baer is on the loose again. He's just been honorably discharged from the Army.

Notre Dame 1... Stout Field 0.
Baseball, folks, baseball.

Tommy Holmes bashed out three hits in Saturday's contest with the Cubs and that gives him a record of having hit safely in 40 of his last 41 games. ... That, too, must be some kind of a record.

Here's something hard to believe. The Tigers, who are supposed to be the sluggers of the league, stand only fifth in club batting for the AL, with a disappointing mark of .250. ... And more surprising still to find the supposedly weak-sister Yankees in second place behind the Red Sox with a team average of .267.

To Whom It May Concern

A
Suggestion!
How
About
Letting
Joe
Louis
Re-educate
Max
Schmeling?

Respectfully
submitted,
NAT LOW.



Baseball Standings:

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Detroit	43	31	.581	—
Washington	40	32	.556	2
New York	40	35	.533	3 1/2
Boston	40	35	.533	3 1/2
Chicago	39	38	.506	5 1/2
Cleveland	35	38	.479	7 1/2
St. Louis	35	38	.479	7 1/2
Philadelphia	25	50	.330	18 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Chicago	45	29	.608	—
St. Louis	44	32	.579	2
Brooklyn	44	33	.571	2 1/2
New York	42	38	.525	6
Pittsburgh	39	37	.513	7
Boston	37	39	.487	9
Cincinnati	35	38	.479	9 1/2
Philadelphia	21	61	.256	28

Nelson Beats Byrd for PGA

DAYTON, Ohio, July 15 (UP).—Byron Nelson, of Toledo, Ohio, staked an almost undisputable claim to recognition as the greatest golfer of all time today when he put on a typically brilliant stretch performance to win the National PGA Tournament, beating Sammy Byrd, of Detroit, in the finals, 4 and 3, on the 33d hole.

Winning the toughest tournament of all going away, after being tied with Byrd at the 27th hole, Nelson put the greatest victory streak in history into the record books—eight straight triumphs in PGA-sponsored tournaments.

Nelson, who wanted this one most of all, beat a "jinx" and a great golfer, and he did it on the greens.

Byrd, hitting his drives with the same round-house swing he used when he was a Yankee outfielder some 10 years ago, consistently outdrove Nelson by 50 yards, and he even matched the Ohioan's celebrated iron game. But he fell down on the greens and it was there that Nelson won his second PGA title as well as his 11th championship of 1945.

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
- WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
- WOR—Prescott Robinson, News
- WABC—Amanda—Sketch
- WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
- 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
- WABC—Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
- WOR—Take It Easy Time
- WJZ—News Reports
- WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WOR—What's Your Idea?
- WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
- 11:55-WOR—Chit Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
- WOR—News; Music
- WJZ—Glamor Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- 12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNeill—Talk
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
- WOR—News; Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
- WABC—Helen Trent
- 12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
- WABC—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
- WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- 1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
- WJZ—Constance Bennett—Talk
- WABC—Ma Perkins
- 1:30-WJZ—Galen Drake
- WABC—Margaret MacDonald
- WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
- 1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
- WOR—John J. Anthony
- WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—Cedric Postes, News
- WJZ—John B. Kennedy
- WABC—Two on a Chair
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WOR—Jane Cowell—Talk
- WJZ—Ethel and Albert—Sketch
- WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
- 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
- WOR—Queen for a Day
- WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
- WABC—Perry Mason
- WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
- WABC—Tena and Tim
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Program
- WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
- WABC—Time to Remember
- WMCA—News; Music
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
- WABC—Off the Record
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
- WOR—John Gambling
- WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
- WMCA—News; Music
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
- WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
- WABC—House Party
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Jack Berch, Songs
- 4:25-WABC—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
- WOR—Food and Home Forum
- WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
- WABC—Johnson Family Singers

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Yanks Nip Tigers 5-4, Trail by 2 1/2 Games

by Phil Gordon

Playing in a driving rain for the most part of three hours, the Yankees yesterday beat the league-leading Detroit Tigers in the first and only game of a scheduled double header, 5 to 4, and thereby lengthened the losing streak of the Bengals to four in a row. The second game, of course, was rained out.

A crowd of 40,808 fans braved the driving downpour to see the game. Hank Borowy started for the Yanks and was sent to the showers at the end of the fourth inning after pinch hitter Zeb Eaton, a pitcher, drove the first homer of his career into the upper left field stands with the bags loaded.

That nullified a previous two run lead which Frankie Crosetti's safe bunt and Nick Etten's 6th homer of the year have given him in the first inning off the pitching of Al Benton.

The Yanks, however, stuck in the game and in the sixth inning broke out with a three run spurge that brought victory. A double by Etten started the ball rolling and then successive singles by Herschel Martin, Ossie Grimes and Paul Drescher tied it up. This was followed by successive walks to Tuck Stainback and Snuffy Stirnweiss that forced in Grimes with the winning run.

Clem Holcombe, who relieved Borowy in the fifth, received credit for the victory although he gave way to Jim Tuner after Stainback batted for him in the sixth. The Tigers got only one hit after the fourth inning.

By winning the Yanks moved up to within 2 1/2 games of the Tigers.

Dodgers, Giants Lose Openers

Both the Dodgers and Giants continued their losing ways yesterday, dropping the first games of twin bills to the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs.

The Dodgers, with poor little Vic Lombardi staggering all the way, were pushed around, 9 to 1, as Rip Sewell, the old blooper ball man himself, let them down with but seven hits.

The Giants, who have been slumping as rapidly as the Dodgers, dropped a 5-3 decision to the Cubs as Hy Vandenberg won his fourth game of the season for the surging not-too-Grimm-men. Rube Fischer started for the Giants and gave up one run in the first inning and then was belted for four more in the fourth after the Otters had tallied three runs of their own in the top of that same frame.

The Cardinals, seeking to close in on the Cubs, only fell off the pace by dropping an opening-game decision to the Boston Braves, 3-1. As a result of the loss the Cubs are now out in front by three games. (Not including the second game results, of course.)

RADIO

- WMCA—570 Kc.
- WEAF—590 Kc.
- WOR—710 Kc.
- WJZ—770 Kc.
- WNIC—830 Kc.
- WABC—880 Kc.
- WINS—1200 Kc.
- WEVD—1220 Kc.
- WNEW—1100 Kc.
- WLID—1100 Kc.
- WHN—1050 Kc.
- WOV—1230 Kc.
- WRNY—1430 Kc.
- WQXR—1500 Kc.

- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—WAVES on Parade
- WQXR—News; Music
- 5:15-WEAF—Fortie Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
- WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
- WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR—On Wings of Song
- 5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
- WJZ—The Singing Lady
- WOR—Tom Mix
- WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR—Man About Town—Sue Read

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—Paul Schubert
- WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
- WABC—Quincy Howe, News
- WMCA—News; Talk
- WQXR—News; Music
- 6:15-WEAF—Serenade to America
- WOR—Man on the Street
- WJZ—What Are the Facts?
- WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
- 6:30-WOR—Fred Vandevanter, News
- 6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
- WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- WABC—The World Today—News
- 6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WJZ—Headline Edition
- WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
- WOR—The Answer Man
- WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
- WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
- WMCA—Five-Star Final
- WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
- 7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra, Chorus
- WOR—Bulldog Drummond
- WJZ—Lone Ranger
- WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
- WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
- WQXR—Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
- WMCA—New Yorkers at War
- WHN—Johannes Steel, News
- 8:00-WEAF—C. M. H.—Drama
- WOR—Cecil Brown, News
- WJZ—Lum and Abner
- WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
- 8:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
- WJZ—News of Tomorrow
- 8:30-WEAF—Gladys Swarthout, Soprano
- WOR—Boston Blackie—Play
- 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT
- 9:00-WEAF—Jascha Heifetz, Violin
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
- WJZ—Meet Your Navy
- WABC—Marlin Hart Show
- WMCA—News; Auction Bond Drive

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WILL anyone knowing location of Grace Duffy, Orangeburg, N. Y., please write Irving Shapiro, 2223 W. 5 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.?

MODERN BUNGALOW, large rooms, in main house of Pine View Farm. Modern improvements, bathing. Mile and half from Kingston. Reasonable. Mrs. Rae Alush, 7 Ulster St., Kingston, N. Y.

Science Notebook

Dr. Pope's Report On Science in the USSR

by Peter Stone

PROFESSOR ARTHUR UPHAM POPE, one of the 16 distinguished American scholars invited by the Soviet Government to attend the recent 220th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, delivered an informal talk about the trip at the American Russian Institute last Wednesday.

The American scientific delegation "was met with opulence and splendor befitting foreign diplomatic dignitaries and ambassadors" said Mr. Pope. All Russian newspapers were given over to the deliberation of the Academy and the visiting delegations. At least three-fourths of their daily columns continued to feature speeches and discussion of the 320 scientific sessions.

Our American delegation, which included Nobel Prize winner Dr. Irving Langmuir, and Charles Kellogg, foremost authority in America on soil sciences, were overwhelmed with greetings, flowers, and good wishes.

PROFESSOR POPE related the delegation's visit to a collective farm where the scientists were greeted with a banner "Welcome, Saviors of Mankind." He said that the Soviet peoples had been taught to revere scientists as benefactors of all humanity. Soviet scientists were Heroes of Socialist Labor, and they entered their professions "with enthusiasm, thoroughness and great competence because they knew that their labors would be exalting, exciting and rewarding."

"The Russians ration scientists. They think our policy of letting scientists go to war is short-sighted," Dr. Pope continued. The Soviets cannot have an overabundance of scientists in one field, and few in another. While the choice of profession is voluntary in the universities, only a certain number of students can apply for scientific posts, in accordance with the allotment set by a committee made up of the Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission and the Department of Education. As a result of this careful training and husbanding of scientific personnel, it was the collective opinion of our American scientists that the Russians will soon lead the world in scientific endeavors.

THE delegation received great cooperation from their Soviet colleagues.

Dr. Langmuir, who formerly headed the General Electric Laboratories at Schenectady thinks that "Kapitza's electrical laboratory is the greatest in the world." Professor Kellogg said that "the Institute of Soil Chemistry is the finest."

The delegation feels that the Soviets hold top rank in scientific honors in Europe, are second to England and the United States in theoretical physics, first in many fields of plant and agricultural chemistry. Russian doctors, mathematicians, biologists and archeologists are often ahead of their foreign colleagues.

DR. POPE was much impressed with a paper on Central Asian archeology delivered by the 35-year-old Academician, the woman scientist Professor Barsky. Her 40-minute report was a masterpiece of lucidity, delivered in cultured French, and developed with first class scholarship.

The genius of Academician A. F. Joffe, in the field of theoretical physics impressed our delegation greatly. Our scientists feel that great honors will come to this Soviet scientist, who has the great ability of seeing through complex problems. Professor Pope related the pitiful story of how the entire staff of 16 top scientific workers of the Joffe laboratory died from shell-fire and starvation during the siege of Leningrad.

The American scientists found that Soviet scientists were "desperately hungry for more American publications" and they have recommended to our State Department that its division of cultural relations send 50 copies of all our important scientific journals to the USSR. They are returning with profound admiration for the Russians and feel with Peter Kapitza "that there is no national science, that science is universal for all humanity."

Army Medical Paintings By 12 Well Known Artists

The Abbott Collection of Army Medical Paintings opened in the Mezzanine Galleries of International Building, Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., on Saturday, July 14.

The exhibition will continue through Sunday, August 12.

This collection of oils, water colors and sketches tells the story of the treatment and care of wounded American soldiers. It depicts the rôle of Army doctors and nurses, the unselfish devotion to duty of hospital corpsmen. It shows why nearly 97 out of every 100 American soldiers who are wounded in battle and reach hospitals recover from their wounds.

The artists who painted this story lived the scenes they painted. They trudged through mud with enlisted men, lived with them in fox holes. They saw how the lives of soldiers were saved by the use of blood plasma, sulfa drugs, penicillin.

All are the works of 12 of America's best known artists: Howard Baer, Robert Benney, Peter Blume, Franklin Boggs, Francis Criss, John Stuart Curry, Ernest Plene, Marion Greenwood, Joseph Hirsch, Fred Shane, Lawrence Beall Smith, and Manuel Tolegan.

Following the New York showing the paintings will tour the country.

Glosses of the paintings are available on request.

Five Soviet Heroes Attend Own Funeral In 'The Last Hill'

Occasionally one reads about a man attending his own funeral and living to tell about it. But rarely in fact, only in *The Last Hill*, the new Soviet film at the Stanley, does one see five men—very much alive—observing their funeral obsequies.

In that stirring epic of Sevastopol, the five sailors of the Grozny successively give their lives in defense of that Last Hill. After the battle, Commander Likhachev conducts a stirring memorial service before the five draped caskets bearing the mortal remains of the five Red heroes. Unobtrusively standing at attention in the ranks are Ischenko Gorlova, Preov, Tkachuk, and Lzhava—the late five from the Grozny. For they had been impressed into service as extra to help fill the lines of observing comrades—to attend their own rites!



Fracture Ward at Halloran Hospital by Peter Blume. One of the works in the Abbott Collection of Army Medical Paintings.

Original Approach to Problems Of Scene and Costume Design

An exhibition which presents an original approach to the problems of scene and costume design, emphasizing the relation between the performer and his scenic environment,

is now open at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53d St., in the small gallery set aside as permanent exhibition space for the Department of Dance and Theatre Design. This second exhibition to be held in the new gallery.

Stage Designs by Joan Junyer, instead of making the scenic design an entity in itself without reference to the actor, considers his design in relation to the human form, which thus becomes an integral part of the setting. The exhibition will continue on view through September 16.

RADICAL DEPARTURE

George Amberg, Curator of the Department of Dance and Theatre Design, who has directed the exhibition, comments on it as follows:

"This exhibition is the first public presentation of Joan Junyer's most recent stage projects. They suggest a significant reform in scenic art and call for a radical break with the traditional picture perspective painted on flats, drops and wings of canvas. Like other progressive scenic artists Junyer conceives the stage as 'dramatized space' rather than as a framed painting. Space and movement, color, light and structure with Junyer are the elements with which he works, creating out of them a three-dimensional reality of strong architectural and sculptural feeling.

"Junyer sees the need of a new orientation or re-evaluation of volume forms in art. In Dance Composition his 'painting' is actually polychrome high relief—a fusion of painting and sculpture. Lines, shapes and colors burst out from the plane surface of the solid wall, and the object immediately gains additional interest. It profits from

accidental and incidental circumstances, such as the changing positions of the spectator, or shifting lights and shadows playing over the curved and broken surfaces. Such emphasis on three-dimensional values is not rare with modern painters; Degas, Matise, Picasso have all created sculptures in a similar exploration of actual space.

"These theatre projects are the application to the stage of a principle for which Junyer claims general validity. In a sweeping conception of esthetic universe he visualizes painting as essentially a complement to architecture and construction, dance, drama, music. Painting should be socially and functionally integrated with every creative expression of our time, placing the painter on an equal or equivalent level with architect and engineer, choreographer, composer, director and playwright."

Roxy Program In Final Week

Nob Hill, 20th Century-Fox's technicolor film starring George Raft, Joan Bennett, Vivian Blaine and Peggy Ann Garner will remain for a third and final week beginning Wednesday, July 18.

Budd Abbott and Lou Costello, with their entire radio gang will also remain for a third and final week beginning Wednesday.

Film Navy's Fight Against Japanese Suicide Planes

The first official motion picture of the Navy's fight against Japanese suicide planes will be released to the public on July 26, according to an announcement today from the War Activities Committee—Motion Picture Industry. The 21-minute film titled *The Fleet That Came to Stay*, will be shown in the nation's theatres less than a month after Okinawa was secured. Paramount Pictures will distribute for the Office of War Information and the War Activities Committee.

The Fleet That Came to Stay, which reveals for the first time the new pattern of Pacific warfare that will become more intense as we strike closer to Japan, was produced by Navy Photographic Services headed by Capt. Gene Markey, U. S. N. R. The footage was taken by 193 fleet photographers under the most hazardous conditions. Most of the scenes were filmed under direct fire of the Kamikazes as they blazed in for the kill.

The combat photographers filmed the fleet as it fought like the infantry (except that there are no foxholes at sea)—punching away at the enemy, fighting without sleep, fighting with guns, with axes and torches and fire-smothering foam as the Japanese sometimes found their mark. This is the first time the Navy has brought to the screen a motion picture of a complete air-sea battle, sea forces against land planes.

Psychological War With 'Paper Bullets'

The rôle of the unsung but vital "paper bullets" in our psychological warfare on the Germans, will be dramatized on *Weapons For Victory* on July 19 (WABC-CBS, 5:00-5:30 P. M.). "Paper bullets" is Army terminology for propaganda leaflets.

Captain Horace Craig, of SHAEP's Psychological Warfare Division, and a wood pulp mill worker, both of whom played a part in the making of the "bullets," will be interviewed.

Soprano Soloist

Biruta Ramoska, soprano, appears as soloist with the New York Philharmonic at the Lewisohn Stadium, July 25 and 26 in the Beethoven Ninth Symphony under the baton of Fabien Sevitzky. The young soprano may best be remembered as a Finalist in this year's Metropolitan Opera Presents Auditions of the Air.

JOHN WILDBERGER presents HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBELL'S PRODUCTION **ANNA LUCASTA** A Play by PHILIP YORDAN AIR-CONDITIONED MANSFIELD Theatre, 47th West of B'way Evenings 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

2nd YEAR **I WANNA GET MARRIED!** GERTRUDE NIESEN **FOLLOW THE GIRLS** Staged by HARRY DELMAR 3900 HURST Theat. W. 44 St. Mot. Wed. & Sat. AIR-CONDITIONED

6th Year! **"A PERFECT COMEDY."** N. Y. TIMES **LIFE WITH FATHER** with WALLIS CLARK LILY CAHILL EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 AIR-CONDITIONED

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT! OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present SONO OSATO-NANCY WALKER in **ON THE TOWN** Directed by GEORGE ABOTT Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS 44th ST. THEATRE W. of B'way. AIR-COND. Evns. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 MOVES TO MARTIN BECK THEATRE JULY 30 Seats Now for 12 Weeks Beginning July 30th

"An out of the world conception." Garland, Jour.-Amer. MICHAEL TODD presents **UP IN CENTRAL PARK** Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG Evns. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30 BROADWAY THEAT. B'y at 53 St. Air-Cond.

FOURTH BIG WEEK! **THE MIGHTY EPIC OF SEVASTOPOL** **THE LAST HILL** An ARTKIND release - Produced in USSR Extra! Armistice with Finland; Songs from "Two Soldiers"; May Day Victory Parade "RED ARMY LIBERATES PRAGUE" CONT. 9 A.M. **STANLEY** 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st STS.

JAMES CAGNEY SYLVIA SIDNEY **BLOOD ON THE SUN** **CAPITOL** 15th St. W. of 6th St. IN PERSON MARK WARREN HIT PRIZE MUS. ROSE MARIE JACK DURANT Extra! ETHEL SMITH

Camming's Scott **STAN KENTON** Don DeFore **THE CATS** **PARAMOUNT** 15th St. W. of 6th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:15 A.M. **A BELL for ADANO** Gene Tierney - John Hodiak - William Bendit A 20th Century-Fox Picture Spectacular Stage Presentation Picture at: 10:35, 1:20, 4:34, 7:21, 10:17 Stage show at: 12:10, 3:14, 6:13, 9:20

SOVIET-FRENCH-U.S. PROGRAM **LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL** JEAN GABIN in **PORT OF SHADOWS** FIRST SHOWING! Major John Huston's **SAN PIETRO** 55th STREET PLAYHOUSE Near 7th Ave. - CO. 5-9455

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REDGRAVE & LOCKWOOD & WILLIAMS **7 STARS LOOK DOWN** **They MET in MOSCOW** RUSSIAN MUSICAL ROMANCE "IT'S A WONDER" IRVING Place 42 St. 5-9775

Fleet Shells Japan 2nd Time

Halsey Presses Attack, Foe Fails to Counter

BULLETIN

GUAM, Monday, July 16 (UP). — The U.S. Pacific Fleet continued its attacks on northern Japan throughout yesterday, causing widespread destruction, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Japanese still have not responded to the attacks, Nimitz said. He reported more than 1,000 tons of shells were hurled into Muroran yesterday morning.

Nimitz said many buildings were wrecked in Muroran, including those of the Nippon Steel Works and the Wanishi Iron Works.

GUAM, Monday, July 16 (UP).—Adm. William F. Halsey's U. S. 3rd Fleet prowled Japanese home waters today for a seventh successive day, after week-end attacks by more

than 1,000 carrier planes and bombarding warships on at least eight cities in northern Honshu and Hokkaido. Mighty flotillas of American warships were steaming within 1,000 yards of the Japanese coast to deliver 1,000-ton bombardments without even drawing so much as a pistol shot from the Japanese.

A fleet of 50 to 75 Superfortresses carried the aerial battering of Japan through its 40th consecutive day, unloading more than 350 tons of bombs on the Nippon Oil Company at Kudamatsu, on the southwestern tip of Honshu. Tokyo reported that more than 270 other American planes ripped airfields and other installations on Honshu and Kyushu by daylight yesterday.

Two Japanese cities—the steel centers of Kamaishi on northeastern Honshu and Muroran on southern Hokkaido—were known to be partially devastated by 2,000 tons of warship shells hurled into them Saturday and Sunday. Tokyo reported that carrier planes, following up attacks on Northern Honshu

and Hokkaido on Saturday, ranged almost all of Hokkaido's 34,000 square miles on Sunday.

Chinese Retake 6th U. S. Air Base

CHUNGKING, July 15 (UP).—Chinese troops have seized "yellow gold" air field at Kanhsien, the sixth former U. S. base liberated in southeast China, and are locked in battle 40 miles to the northwest, a communique said today.

Australians Take Balikpapan Hill

MANILA, Monday, July 16 (UP).—Australian 7th Division troops have captured 200-foot Mt. Batocampar, heavily-defended Japanese stronghold five miles north of Balikpapan in southeast Borneo, under cover of an artillery barrage, and are pushing toward an inland highway leading northward, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Yanks Beat Tigers, 2½ Behind; Giants and Dodgers Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game—
DETROIT 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—4 4 0
NEW YORK 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 x—5 9 1
Benton, Houtteman (4), Wilson (6) and Swift; Borowy, Holcombe (6), Turner (7) and Drescher.

Detroit at New York: Second game postponed, rain.
First Game—
CLEVELAND 0 0 0 0 3 1—4 9 0
BOSTON 2 0 0 0 4 x—6 11 0
(Game called sixth inning, rain.)

Harder and Hayes; Hausmann, Barrett (5) and Garbark.
Chicago at Philadelphia: Both games postponed, rain.
St. Louis at Washington: Both games postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game—
BROOKLYN 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
PITTSBURGH 0 0 2 0 5 1 0 1 x—9 11 0
Lombardi and Sandlock; Sewell and Salkeld.

First Game—
NEW YORK 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 5 1
CHICAGO 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 x—5 9 2
Fischer, Emmerich (5) and Lombardi; Vandenberg and Gillespie.

First Game—
BOSTON 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2
ST. LOUIS 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Hutchings and Masi; Burkhardt, Creel (9) and O'Dea.

First Game—
PHILADELPHIA 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
CINCINNATI 1 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 x—6 10 1
Shantz, Foxx (6) and Spindel; Walters and Unser.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, July 16, 1945



Here's how Kamaishi on northeastern Honshu looked after the 1933 earthquake. No doubt this Japanese steel center looks even worse today after daring week-end bombardments by three battleships, two heavy cruisers and four destroyers of the U.S. Third Fleet.

Leopold Won't Abdicate, But Accepts Exile

BRUSSELS, July 15 (UP).—King Leopold has refused to abdicate but has agreed not to return to Belgium, and the long political crisis over the monarchy has at least temporarily ended in a stalemate, Premier Achille Van Acker announced tonight.

Prince Charles, Regent in the absence of his brother the King, at the same time refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, handed in when it looked as if Leopold might return at any moment, and Van Acker announced that he and his fellow ministers would remain in office.

Van Acker made his statement after a visit to Prince Charles, who returned this afternoon from Austria with Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak and others who had gone to see the King.

It was expected that the Cabinet would meet tomorrow to hear a report from Van Acker on the situation.

Butter Ration Points Down

Starting yesterday, ration points for butter dropped from 24 a pound to 16. Civilian supplies will increase by 10,000,000 pounds during August as a result of cuts in reserves for the Armed Forces and other government forces.

Describes Navy Shelling of Japan

By ERNEST HOBERECHT

ABOARD BATTLESHIP IOWA WITHIN SIGHT OF JAPAN, July 15 (UP).—We are now bombarding Japan.

For the second straight day Pacific units are within visual range of the enemy's home islands and blasting away with super-powerful 16-inch guns.

Truman Arrives For Big 3 Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

of planes were Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Maj. Clement Attlee, British Labor Party leader who might be the next Prime Minister if Churchill failed to get a majority in the House of Commons in the election results to be announced July 26, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

The British delegation included also Adm. of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Chief of Naval Staff, Marshal of the Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who came from Moscow.

Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei I. Vishinsky greeted Eden.

At least 14 big transports were counted as the western Allied delegations arrived—C-54s, C-47s and British Yorks.

At 2:30 p.m. the big traffic start-

Right now I can see smoke rising from our targets, which are the Nippon Steel Works and the Wanishi Iron Works in Port Muroran, on southern Hokkaido.

This great ship rocks under each salvo, which nearly bursts our eardrums as the giant 2,700-pound shells scream toward the target through the cold, murky morning air.

With each flash of our guns additional punishment is given this Japanese war production center.

The bombardment of Japan started at 9:37 this morning; is still continuing.

Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger is in command of this devastating attack, which is the most thrilling sight I ever saw.

ed and the airdrome was soon crowded with transports. Mustang fighters accompanied them.

WELL GUARDED

American tanks and British armored cars were posted at 75-yard intervals around the sunlit airdrome and military police provided the security guard.

The Stars and Stripes and British Union Jack flew over the hangars.

